WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY

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CECILE R. GOODALL, *Editor*

BESS HARRISON, *Managing Editor*

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West Virginia History

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Jonathan M. Bennett and Virginia's Wartime Finances

By Harvey M. Rice

The coming of the Civil War brought with it to Virginia a host of new financial problems. Solutions for these problems came to be expected of the First Auditor, Jonathan M. Bennett. Bennett reached this place of responsibility and trust as the result of the policies he had developed during the four years since Governor Henry A. Wise first called him to Richmond as Auditor in the late summer of 1857.

Possibly in anticipation of the climactic events that were to come, the Virginia senate late in January, 1861, called upon the Auditor to furnish it with a statement of the probable deficit in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1861. The resolution also asked that Bennett indicate what increase in taxes would be necessary to prevent the expected deficit, if the legislature should decide to employ that means of meeting it, and that he present his views as to the best mode of procedure.[1]

Five days later Bennett replied. Without taking into consideration the possible expenses of the ordnance department or the manufacture of arms, he said the deficit would be about $137,000.[2] While this estimate was based on the assumption that there would be no further extraordinary appropriations, the report did allow $1,000,000 for the defense of the state. The latter sum, however, was to be raised by issuing treasury notes. This estimate of Bennett's does not prove, necessarily, that his mind was convinced

[1] Virginia *Senate Journal*, Extra Session, 1861, p. 114.
[2] *Communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts Enclosing a Financial Statement Responsive to a Senate Resolution, February 2, 1861*, p. 4, in Private Library of Dr. Roy Bird Cook, Charleston, West Virginia.

that war and secession, or either of them was coming. It does show, nevertheless, that as an efficient public servant he wanted his department to be prepared for any contingency.

Going further than the requirements of the request, Bennett included in his report a statement of the deficit he foresaw for 1862. Since the treasury notes issued for defense purposes were expected to be redeemed during 1862, and because 1861 would end with a deficit rather than a balance, the deficit for 1862 would be more than $1,017,000.[3]

With respect to the question of tax increases Bennett spoke against such a procedure. "It would be excessively burdensome at this time," he said, "when trade is crippled and every industrial interest of the State is prostrated, to add a heavier load of taxation upon any of the subjects from which we derive revenue."[4] Moreover, it is bad practice, the auditor continued, to meet temporary revenue needs with tax increases, "for our experience can scarcely recall an instance in which taxes once levied and rated, have been diminished after the necessity for their imposition has ceased to operate."[5]

The deficit could be met, according to the auditor's view, in two ways. First, treasury notes could be issued and reissued through the banks of the state. In order for this solution to be used it would be necessary to revise the banking system. During the previous four years Virginia's banks had gone through a period of deflationary adjustment which forced them to render far less service to borrowers. Within that time banks that were in operation on January 1, 1857, had increased their capital more than $451,000, yet their circulation had decreased over $4,351,000, and the amount of their loans had dropped more than $2,083,000. The chief cause of this condition of affairs,

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[3] *Ibid.*, p. 7.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 9.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 9.

said Bennett, was the redemption law of April 2, 1858, and he urged its immediate repeal.[6]

The Auditor's second proposal for meeting the deficit was for the legislature to assume its full share of control of internal improvement companies in which the commonwealth was part owner. This control then should be used to force such companies to become more profitable and to yield a higher return to the state. Virginia had invested more than $32,000,000 in railroad, canal, and other internal improvement organizations. The funds for this investment had come from the sale of bonds on which the state annually paid $2,240,000 in interest. At the same time the state received in dividends, during 1860, only $315,295 on this investment, a sum amounting to less than one per cent of the principal. Thus the state was losing $1,924,705 yearly on its contributions to internal improvement companies. Bennett inveighed against this abuse and strongly urged its reform.

The general assembly complied with the first two of his suggestions. On March 1, 1861, it repealed the redemption law,[7] and thirteen days later it empowered the Auditor to borrow an amount not to exceed $1,000,000. The latter sum was to be raised by the issuance of interest-bearing treasury notes which would be receivable after September 30, 1861, for debts due the state.[8] The legislators, however, could not bring themselves to increase taxes; they likewise ignored the Auditor's recommendations relative to internal improvement companies.

As March waned the senate again called for advice; what increase in taxation will be necessary "to defray the expenses of government and discharge the obligations of the State already authorized by this session of the General Assembly?"[9] Bennett replied the following day with a rebuke for the failure of the legislature to require greater returns from internal improvement companies. The Auditor

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[6] *Ibid.*, p. 9.
[7] *Acts* of the Virginia General Assembly, 1861, p. 124.
[8] *Ibid.*, 1861, pp. 29-30.
[9] Virginia *Senate Journal, op. cit.*, p. 253.

called attention to the table of figures he had presented in his January report showing the average excess of receipts over expenditures in any given year. This annual surplus, according to his computation, was $225,884.57.[10] The estimate was based on the annual average increase in property values of the past years and the average decrease in the public debt and its cost to the state. It was based also, said Bennett, "upon the most rigid economy in legislation."[11]

"I did not suppose . . . ," he continued, "that there would be no new issue of public debt . . . but I did suppose that internal improvements in which the State owned $32,000,000 of capital, might by proper control . . . be made . . . to pay seven per cent. per annum on $7,963,993 — the amount of appropriations on the first of January last remaining unfunded."[12] Since the general assembly would demand no increased return from these internal improvements, there would appear no surplus of $225,884.57 where Bennett had anticipated it but instead a deficit of $303,589.95.[13] A higher tax rate would therefore be necessary; the levy must be increased, Bennett thought, to at least six mills on each dollar of property value. At the time of this recommendation the rate was four mills.

Ten days later the general assembly passed the revenue law for 1861. It made no increase in the tax rate on property; indeed, in only a few minor instances was there any increase at all.[14]

The only remaining means of meeting the state's obligations was by borrowing. On April 30, the state convention which was in session—the general assembly had adjourned—raised the amount the Auditor could borrow under the act of March 14, to $2,000,000. Two months later it authorized an additional $4,000,000, half of which was to bear no interest and be payable on demand; the other half was to pay six per cent annual interest and be redeemable one year

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[10] *Communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts Relative to the Necessary Increase of Taxation, Responsive to a Senate Resolution, March 23, 1861*, p. 5.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 5.
[12] *Ibid.*, p. 5.
[13] *Ibid.*, p. 6.
[14] Virginia *Acts*, Extra Session, pp. 3-20.

from the date of issue.[15] No specie or bullion was provided to support these notes.

Thus inflation of the state's currency began. It was accentuated on the same day by an act expanding bank credit. Virginia's banking laws required a bank to maintain a minimum ratio between its loans, its circulation, and its capital. Suspending this part of the statutory code, the convention made it possible for "the 'loans and discounts' and the 'circulation' of the banks" which had extended loans to the state or the Confederate Government since April 1, 1861, to exceed the restrictions thereon by the amount of their loans to these two governments.

When the general assembly convened in December, 1861, Bennett had just completed his report on the state's finances. He showed a surplus of $138,214 in the treasury on October 1, 1861, as compared with a surplus of $139,305 on the same day one year before.[16] The deficit of $137,000 foreseen by Bennett in January had not materialized. In order, however, to prevent it, indeed, to prevent a much larger one than Bennett had expected, the state had embarked on a program of emergency financing.

The war, which by December was six months old, had caused a disbursement by the state of more than $13,000,000. In the face of this situation the treasury balance had been maintained by short term loans, and by issuing treasury notes to the amount of $7,370,000.[17] The general assembly increased this amount in December by authorizing the Auditor to redeem a $4,000,000 issue of interest-bearing notes then due with an equal amount of non-interest-bearing treasury notes.[18] So inflation continued.

The legislators now turned their attention to other financial problems. In August, 1861, the Confederate States Congress had provided for an issue of treasury notes and had laid a war tax on the individual states to raise money for the purpose of redeeming this issue. By midwinter this

[15] *Ibid.*, Appendix, pp. 50, 60.
[16] *Ibid.*, 1861-1862, pp. 170-171.
[17] *Governor's Message and Accompanying Documents*, 1861, Document No. 5, "Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, 1860-1861," p. 685.
[18] Virginia *Acts*, Adjourned Session, 1861, p. 9.

money was circulating below par in terms of Virginia currency. The general assembly, in order to save money, empowered the Auditor to borrow a sufficient amount of these Confederate States notes to pay Virginia's share of the war tax. The same law authorized Bennett and the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States to determine what Virginia's share of the tax should be.

Up to this time the legislators had consistently ignored the necessity for increasing taxes. Reluctantly now they turned to the problem. The new revenue law, enacted late in March, raised the property levy to six mills on each dollar of value; it upped the tax on bank, steamship, and insurance company dividends from six and two-thirds per cent to ten per cent; it increased licenses, fees, and other items in approximately the same proportion. Bennett had recommended these very changes many months before.

This revenue law, however, did not solve another of Virginia's critical financial problems: the scarcity of currency of less than one dollar in value. Several factors combined to cause this situation and it in turn seriously hampered the business community, for there was not sufficient small money in circulation to carry on trade. When the general assembly sought to remedy the condition of affairs it introduced a new principle into Virginia's monetary system. It authorized the municipal authorities of Richmond to issue paper money in denominations of less than one dollar to the amount of $500,000. In addition all other cities and towns with a population of 2,000, and Leesburg, Lewisburg, and Warrenton, were empowered to issue similar notes.[19] With the exception of Richmond, the limit of such issue was set at a figure double the amount of annual state tax on real estate and personal property in that town. Special levies were to provide money for the redemption of this currency, and in each case it was required to be redeemed by 1864.

A bill, passed the last week in March, empowered the Governor to borrow money on certificates countersigned

[19] Virginia *Acts*, Extra Session, 1861-1862, pp. 3-22.

by the Auditor to meet temporary treasury deficits. By a second law, enacted March 31, Bennett was given authority to issue, in addition to the amount already in circulation, $1,300,000 in treasury notes. These were to be payable to the bearer on demand and were to "bear interest not over 6% or no interest" as might be deemed expedient.[20] It was decided that no interest would be paid on them, and it was also decided that Jonathan M. Bennett's picture should adorn the face of the five-dollar note of this issue. They soon came to be known as the "Bennett notes," and have continued to bear that name through the years.

In May, 1862, General George B. McClellan and the United States forces were moving up the peninsula between the York and the James rivers toward Richmond. The city was in dire peril. Its capitulation was expected almost daily. At the state house the legislature, in secret session, enacted a law authorizing the Governor to appoint Major General John B. Floyd, of the Confederate Army, a Major General of Virginia to give him power to raise a volunteer force of 10,000 men to be known as the Virginia State Line.. Only men not in the Virginia or Confederate armies, or not liable to conscription under the draft law of April 16, 1862, were eligible to enlist in the new corps. An appropriation of $2,500,000 was provided to finance the new undertaking.[21] As events were to develop, Richmond did not fall to General McClellan, and on June 22 the Federals embarked from Harrison's Landing and the peninsular campaign was over. Nevertheless, by midsummer the Virginia State Line had within it several thousand men.

What position Jonathan M. Bennett took on the Virginia State Line at the time of its creation is not discernible. He soon came to the belief, however, that it was costing more than it was worth.[22] This belief led him to embark on a policy whose aim was to turn the Line over to the Confederate Army. A movement, of which Bennett was said to be the instigator, got under way in the general assembly

[20] *Ibid.*, pp. 30, 31.
[21] Virginia *Acts*, Extra Session, 1862, p. 5.
[22] *Richmond Examiner*, October 1, 1862.

in September, 1862, to disband the State Line.[23] The *Richmond Examiner* came to the defense of General Floyd and his corps, and charged that the effort to abolish it started with Bennett; the paper then loosed itself into a vitriolic and insulting attack on the Auditor.

Meanwhile Bennett was conducting a private investigation through a friend who was an officer in the army to ascertain what the cost of the State Line actually was. He found that if the entire 10,000 men were enlisted the annual expense would be $7,930,000 or $793 per man.

On February 28, 1863, the legislature passed a bill to turn the entire State Line over to the Confederate Army.[24] The following September Bennett reported to the general assembly that the figure which had been his estimate of the deficit to be expected at the end of the year, $13,500,000, was in need of revision. "It is now considered," said the Auditor, "that . . . the deficit on the first of next month will only be $8,493,909.54. The discrepancy arises from the action of the last legislature in disbanding the Virginia State Line troops."[25] Therein lay Bennett's victory and his reward.

At no time in its short life was the Confederate Government far removed from the spectre of financial insolvency. Almost from the beginning the government's currency found itself circulating in financial winds whose spiral was always downward. Shortly after the opening of 1863, Confederate paper money was bringing fifty cents on the dollar in gold,[26] but less than seven weeks later it had fallen to twenty-five cents. Such a condition of affairs called for saving action.

Virginia's general assembly tried to come to the rescue. An act passed on March 28 repealed a law of the previous March which had bestowed upon all Confederate paper money the same quality as tender that state currency possessed for the payment of taxes and other dues to the

[23] *Ibid.*, October 1, 1862.
[24] Virginia *Acts*, Adjourned Session, 1863, p. 38.
[25] *House Document*, Extra Session, 1863, No. 5, "Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Relative to the Finances of the State, 1863," p. 3.
[26] *Richmond Dispatch*, January 24, 1863.

commonwealth. Designed to increase the acceptability of a new Confederate issue, the 1863 act was limited in its application to "Confederate States non-interest bearing notes of the denomination of, or over five dollars, dated and issued on and after the first day of April, 1863 . . ."[27] Although this law did not perform perfectly the task assigned to it, it did help temporarily to retard the downward spiral of Confederate note values. A week after its passage, April 4, gold was still quoted at 400 in Richmond, and six weeks later it had increased in terms of paper money only to 425.[28]

While the act of March 28 was designed primarily to accredit Confederate currency, it also had a secondary purpose. Limited as it was to issues of April 1, 1863, or later, it tended to discredit earlier issues. Since Confederate notes dated earlier than April 1 were not acceptable in the payment of dues to the state, it was expected that they would depreciate in value more rapidly than they previously had done. This would result, it was hoped, in the earlier issues being driven from circulation.[29]

Meanwhile the general assembly faced the problem of meeting increased state expenses with depreciated paper money. On the same day that the legislature sought to accredit national currency, it passed the revenue law for 1863. The average increases provided in the new act were two and one-half times as much as the rates had been twenty-four months earlier. The levy on real and personal property, for example, now became one cent on each dollar of value where previously it had been only four mills. In the same way the tax on annual incomes in excess of $500 became two and one-half per cent where the law of 1861 had carried a rate of one per cent.

It must be kept constantly in mind that these figures reflect the depreciated state of the currency more than an actual increase in the tax rate. Through these years the

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[27] Virginia *Acts*, Adjourned Session, 1863, p. 33.
[28] *Richmond Dispatch*, April 4, May 16, 1863.
[29] Governor Letcher's Message to the Called Session of the General Assembly, quoted in the *Richmond Dispatch*, August 13, 1863.

revenue of the state government in terms of specie was going rapidly downward. The state's income in 1861, for instance, was about $2,000,000 in specie, a drop of some $400,000 from 1860; the amount of income for 1864 was $7,500,000 in currency, or about $330,000 in specie.[30] This precipitous dropping off was partly due to the defection of the western counties; it was partly due to the occupation of portions of the state by United States troops; and a great part of it came as the consequence of a law which suspended the collection of state taxes.

While the 1863 act, in general, brought only an increased rate on the same taxable items as in 1861, there were a few cases in which the new law sought to tap untouched sources of revenue. An instance in point was the income tax provision. This portion of the 1861 law was limited in its application to incomes paid by a corporation, company, person, or the state. The 1863 act, while covering these same subjects at an increased rate, also taxed incomes from any licensed trade, business, or occupation; income from the use of money lent at interest; and income from buying and selling in certain instances. Moreover, all these new classes were taxed at a rate of ten per cent.[31]

These and other added provisions soon increased Bennett's work, for in October the senate called upon him to furnish it with estimates of the amount of revenue assessed in each of the counties and incorporated communities as a result of the additions to the tax laws. He presented the report in December. On March 31, 1863, the general assembly passed a joint resolution directing the Auditor to accompany his next biennial report with the outline of a tax bill. The request asked that Bennett's reply show the aggregate amount of revenue to be raised by the bill, the estimated sums to be yielded by each separate subject of taxation as well as each different class of taxpayers, and any other recommendations the Auditor deemed appropriate.[32] Shortly thereafter the general assembly adjourned.

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[30] Schwab, John C., *The Confederate States of America 1861-1865*, p. 304.
[31] Virginia *Acts*, Adjourned Session, 1863, p. 6.
[32] Virginia *House Journal*, Adjourned Session, 1863, p. 294.

The following September the Governor called an extraordinary session of the legislature to consider the unusual problems facing the commonwealth. Among the recommendations of the chief executive was one that the state sell its holdings in internal improvement companies in order to reduce the state debt. This suggestion, which very probably originated with the Auditor, was handed to the senate finance committee, but a month later the committee reported unfavorably on the proposal. It would not be proper to sell the state's holdings in internal improvement companies, said the committee, merely because a large amount of money could be realized through such a sale, an amount that "could not be realized but for the depreciated condition of the currency . . ."[33] Thus failed another effort of the state to get out from under the crushing burden of debt stemming from its investments in internal improvement companies.

Meanwhile the general assembly turned its attention to other fiscal questions. At Governor Letcher's request all Confederate treasury notes were made acceptable in payments to the state. Another problem grew out of the state's efforts the year before to provide the business community with fractional currency. This paper money, it will be recalled, was issued in amounts of less value than one dollar by towns and cities. Very soon it had flooded the state with an enormous total of "shinplasters" that circulated at many different levels of value. On September 22 the law makers passed an act to prevent any new issue of such notes; those notes already in circulation could continue until redeemed, but they could not be reissued.

Through the autumn of 1863 Bennett was preparing his biennial report; on November 23, he completed it and he also completed the revenue bill which the general assembly had requested. The financial condition of the state as reflected in this report was a heartening one. Even though approximately one-third of the state was under the control

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[33] *Richmond Enquirer*, September 8, 1863.
[34] Virginia *Acts*, Called Session, 1863, p. 3.

of a foreign power, the taxes levied upon and collected from the loyal portion had met all the wants of the government and had, surprisingly, produced a surplus in the treasury.[35]

Shortly after the opening of the new year the legislature, seeking to bring its information on finances up to date, called upon Bennett for a statement showing the amount of money the treasury then had at its disposal. The Auditor replied that on January 18, 1864, the treasury had on deposit in Richmond banks a total of $7,793,370.69.[36] A portion of this amount, something like $886,600, was earmarked for the sinking fund and could constitutionally be used for no other purpose. A very significant item is the fact that of the total amount on deposit only $635.97 of it was in specie. On the same day the state had in circulation $4,997,468 in treasury notes. Within this total $223,690 had been interest-bearing, but, since laws had provided for their being called in, interest was no longer paid on them.[37]

The following month Virginia's general assembly embarked on a program of financial legislation which in some respects was paralleled by other state governments within the Confederacy. Discerning that there were many needy families of Confederate soldiers and sailors living in that part of Virginia under control of the Federals, the legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for their relief. The same law created a commission composed of the Auditor, Second Auditor, and the Treasurer of the state to administer and apportion the fund. To raise the needed money the commissioners were authorized to sell six per cent registered bonds for half of the amount and to draw on the Auditor for the remainder.[38]

Late in February, Virginia was again requested to come to the financial assistance of the Confederate government.

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[35] *House Document*, 1863-1864, No. 1, "Message of the Governor . . .," p. xx.
[36] *House Document*, 1863-1864, No. 8, "Communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts Responsive to a Resolution of the Senate, January 21, 1864," p. 5.
[37] *House Document*, 1863-1864, No. 9, "Communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts Relative to Outstanding Virginia Treasury Notes, January 22, 1864," p. 3.
[38] Virginia *Acts*, 1863-1864, p. 25.

The general assembly replied by authorizing the funding of $5,000,000 of state currency in Confederate bonds. This action, however, was not to take place until after the beginning of the new fiscal year on October 1, 1864.

The climax came on March 3, 1864. Bennett had informed the legislature that the treasury balance on March 15, "with additional receipts accruing during the current fiscal year"[39] would amount to $9,325,445. The lawmakers believed this sum would be ample to support the state government through the year. Therefore they passed a law providing "that the act passed March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled an act imposing taxes for the support of government, be and the same is hereby suspended until the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five."[40] It became operative from passage.

Viewed in the light of conditions existing in 1864, this enactment becomes little short of miraculous. Virginia was nearing the end of the third year of a devastating war. Approximately one-third of her area had alienated itself from her, and she could collect almost no taxes there. In terms of depreciated currency the average annual expenditure of the government had increased more than four hundred per cent. Normal business activity in the state was badly deranged by the unusual wartime conditions, and the Federal blockade had choked off almost all foreign trade. Yet in the midst of such conditions the financial officers had been able to build up a sufficient surplus to make possible an eleven-month suspension of the general revenue law!

The management of Virginia's finances throughout the war was a remarkable example of rigid economy and sagacious business judgment. Bennett reported to Governor William Smith in December, 1864, that at the end of the previous fiscal year, September 30, the treasury showed a

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[39] *Ibid.*, p. 3.
[40] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

balance of $5,416,734.87.[41] This was in spite of the fact that none but nominal tax collections had been made since March 3. Looking into the future the Auditor foresaw a deficit of less than $4,000,000 on October. 1, 1865. This figure was reached even in the face of an estimated expenditure for 1865 amounting to more than $21,500,000. Moreover, no taxes for 1865 could be collected until February 1, at which time the fiscal year would be one-third spent.

In arriving at this deficit Bennett listed the $5,000,000 invested in Confederate bonds since October 1, as assets. It will be recalled that this action had been required by a legislative enactment of the previous March 3. At the same time, in determining the deficit Bennett did not count as assets a balance held by the state against the Confederate Government "for money paid out, or cash articles supplied" amounting to $8,154,601.01[42] Through the process of balancing all these items the deficiency became slightly more than $765,000.

"I deem it right to say," said Bennett with justifiable pride in speaking of the $3,922,000 deficiency, "that this deficit may not be expected to be called for during the present year. Indeed, I am satisfied that there will be no difficulty in meeting all demands upon the treasury, with the aid of proper arrangements."[43]

One of the last acts of the Virginia government and of Bennett as Auditor was an effort to supply the Confederate Government with $300,000 in specie. Confederate paper money, by 1865, was circulating at less than five cents on the dollar. As sources of species dried up the Confederacy resorted to the levying of taxes on farm produce payable in kind. Even in the midst of these conditions, however, there was specie to be had if the government could only reach it.

On March 17, 1865, the national government enacted a law calling for a forced loan of one-fourth of the specie

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[41] *House Document*, No. 16, "Corrections in the Governor's Message Made Necessary by the Auditor's Report, 1864," p. 3.
[42] *Ibid.*, p. 4.
[43] *Ibid.*, p. 50.

in the country. Virginia anticipated the measure with an act passed on the fourteenth which empowered the Auditor to borrow from banks within the state a sum of $300,000 in gold and silver. When he had accumulated the money, it was to be delivered to the Confederate Secretary of War, J. E. Breckinridge, for the use of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.[44]

To secure Virginia for this outlay of liquid capital, the Confederate Government gave Jonathan M. Bennett a title to 2,000,000 pounds of "cotton of average quality, estimated at fifteen cents per pound, with the privilege of transporting the same beyond the limits of the Confederate states . . ."[45] Already, on March 25, the Confederate Subsistence Department had started making arrangements to carry out its part of the agreement. "The agents of the War Department at Nassau and Bermuda," J. W. St. John wrote to the firm of W. G. Crenshaw and Company, of Liverpool, "and Col. Marshall J. Smith, Special Agent of this Dept, have been directed to ship to your house in Liverpool the large accumulation of subsistence of this Department of which you have been advised."[46] St. John then authorized Crenshaw and Company to pay to the order of the Governor of Virginia the amount of $300,000. This document Governor Smith endorsed over to Bennett; the latter, in turn, endorsed it to the firm of John K. Gillial and Company of London on May 23, 1865, for collection. Five months later Bennett wrote on the reverse side of the draft: "Oct. 16, 1865 Not receiving an answer I wrote again." So far as the records show he never received a reply.

Meanwhile Bennett had started borrowing specie from Richmond banks, and by April 1, 1865, he had accumulated $21,000 in gold. The very next day the state and Confederate governments abandoned Richmond to Grant's

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[44] John C. Breckinridge to the Governor and Auditor of Virginia, March 31, 1865, in *Letters and Papers of Jonathan M. Bennett*, in West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W. Va.

[45] Copy in J. M. Bennett's handwriting of a letter to him from G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, March 30, 1865, *ibid.*

[46] A copy of this draft is owned by Hunter M. Bennett, Weston, West Virginia. All the available evidence indicates that it is one of the original copies.

army; a few weeks later both governments collapsed. The Confederacy never possessed an opportunity to use the money that Virginia tried to provide for her.

Two Wills of Historical Interest to all Americans

Compiled by THOMPSON H. LEWIS

Two wills of historical interest to all Americans are given herewith. They are valuable records as indicating what composed the property of the well-to-do Virginian family in the first and last quarters of the eighteenth century. The first is that of Mrs. Mary Hewes, the grandmother of General George Washington, and is dated 1732. The second comes nearer to the great hero, and is the will of his mother, dated 1788, and shows the advance that had been made in sixty-seven years in the comforts and conveniences of life.

"First, I give and bequeath my soul to God that gave it to me, and my body to the Earth to be buried in Decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors in these presents nominated.

And as touch such Worldly estate which it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I give, devise and dispose of in the following manner and form.

"Imprimis, I give and devise unto my Daughter Mary Ball one young likely negro woman to be purchased for her out of my Estate by my Executors, and to be delivered unto her the said Mary Ball at the age of eighteen years, but, my will is that if the said Mary Ball should dye without Issue lawfully begotten of her body, that the same negro woman and her increase shall return to my living son John Johnson, to him, his heirs and assigns forever:

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Mary Ball one young mare and her increase which said mare I formerly gave her by word of mouth.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Mary Ball two gold rings, the one being a large hoop and the other a stoned ring.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Mary Ball sufficient furniture for the bed her father Joseph Ball left her,

vizt; one suit of good curtains and fallens, one Rug, one Quilt, one pair of Blankets.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Bonum one suit of white and black callico, being part of my own wearing apparel.

"Item. All the rest of my wearing apparel I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Mary Ball, and I do hereby appoint her to be under Tutilage and Government of Captain George Eskridge during her minority.

"Item. My will is I do hereby oblige my Executors to pay to the proprietor or his agent for the securing of my said Daughter Mary Ball her land twelve pounds if so much be due.

"Item. All the rest of my Estate real and personal whatsoever and wheresoever, I give and devise unto my son John Johnson, and to his heirs lawfully begotten of his body, and for default of said Issue, I give and bequeath the said Estate unto my Daughter Elizabeth Bonum, her heirs and assigns forever.

"Item. I do hereby appoint my son John Johnson and My trusty and well beloved friend George Eskridge, Executors of this my last will and Testament and also revoke and Disannul all other former wills or Testaments by me heretofore made or caused to be made either by word or writing, ratifying and confirming this to be my last Will and Testament and no other.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal
the Day and Date at first above written.

"The mark and seal of Mary III Hewes. Sig. (Seal)

"Signed, Sealed and Published and Declared by Mary Hewes to be her last Will and Testament in presence of us.

"The mark of Robert | x | Bradley.
"The mark of Ralph | x | Smithurst.
"David Straughan."

Mrs. Mary Washington (the Mary Ball referred to above) was an excellent housekeeper looking well after the ways of her household. She possessed some fine furniture, and more silver than was customary in the Virginia homes of that period, and when she died in 1788 her will, which was registered in the Clerk's office at Fredericksburg, Virginia, shows how much she had to bequeath.

"In the name of God! Amen! I, Mary Washington of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my Worldly Estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind; I dispose of my worldly estate as follows:

"Imprimis. I give to my son General George Washington, all my land in Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best room), my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing glass.

"Item. I give and devise to my son Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

"Item. I give and devise to my daughter Betty Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

"Item. I give and devise to my daughter-in-law Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench old Bett, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver table spoons, half of my crockery-ware, and the blue and white tea china, with bookcase, oval table, one bedstead, one pair of sheets, one pair of blankets and white cotton counterpaine, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half of my peuter, one half of my kitchen furniture.

"Item. I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench Lydia, to him and assigns forever.

"Item. I give and devise to my granddaughter Bettie Custis, my negro woman little Bett, and her further increase, to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking-glass, my walnut writing-desk and drawers, a square dining-table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpain.

"Item. I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughter Bettie Custis and Fannie Ball, and Milly Washington, but should my daughter Bettie Lewis fancy any one or two or three articles, she is to have them before division thereof.

"Lastly I nominate and appoint my said son General George Washington, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security or appraise my estate, but desire that the same be allotted to my devises, with as little trouble and delay as

may be desiring their acceptance thereof, as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

"In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 20th day of May, 1788."

Mary Washington.

Public Education in Monroe County, (West) Virginia, 1819-1861[1]

By Charles H. Ambler

This article supplements another by the same author based upon similar data from Kanawha County, (West) Virginia, which appeared in the July, 1942, issue of *West Virginia History*. Like that article, the present one deals with the historical background of the free public school system of West Virginia. Incidentally, it is a rather complete history of education in a representative rural county of the ante-bellum period. For the historic antecedents of the system described in this article, attention is invited to the one cited above in this paragraph.

Under the general assembly act of 1810, as modified in 1811, 1814, and 1818, creating an irreducible school fund for the state of Virginia, later popularly and officially known as the "Literary Fund," and under an act of 1818 making available annually from the income of that fund $45,000 to be distributed among her counties, cities, and towns for the education of "indigent poor children," Monroe County did not function until 1821. Its county court then appointed Jacob Peck, Matthew Alexander, Jr., John Peck, J. Madison Haynes, William Graham, Robert Coalter, Robert Campbell, and William Vass to be school commissioners. They organized that year by electing John Peck treasurer, but the names of the president and the clerk are not indicated. With Hugh Caperton and Michael

[1] Data for this article were assembled from records at the county seat of Monroe County. The usual footnote citations will not therefore be used, except where other sources are cited.

Erskine as "sureties," Peck qualified on August 22, 1821, by giving the necessary bond. The current quota and surplus quotas, amounting to $1185.99, were then in due course turned over to him.

A total expenditure of only $98.33 for 1821-1822 indicates that the commission did not function as effectively as expected. Nor did it do much better the year following, when total expenditures aggregated $274.83, leaving an unexpended balance of $1602.29 with the treasurer. Monroe must, therefore, have been one of the offending counties which caused the general assembly in 1823 to impose penalties of ten dollars each upon school commissions for neglect of duty. Under pain of such a penalty they were then required to make annual reports showing the number of indigent children in their respective counties, the number of common schools, the number of poor children attending them, and items of expenditure covering tuition, books, etc.

It was under the influence of these stimuli that the Monroe Commission first began to make records of its proceedings, but those for 1822-1823 and 1823-1824 were meager. Neither the president nor the clerk was indicated, but John Peck, with Robert Coalter, Joel Stodghill, and John Pack as sureties, qualified in 1824 as treasurer. Whether significant or not, the treasurer seems to have been the only important official. Total expenditures for the year ending in 1824 were $405.25, which left an unexpended balance of $1196.99. The record does not indicate receipt of the usual quota from the Literary Fund for that year.

In 1825 the county court appointed "a new Commission" composed of William Graham, Robert Campbell, Matthew Alexander, Michael Erskine, Edward B. Bailey, James A. Dunlap, Samuel Pack, Joel Stodghill, Jacob Peck, and J. Madison Haynes, only four of whom were members of the old board. In keeping with modern practices, this commission effected a reorganization which today would be

called a "house cleaning." By a "majority" vote James A. Dunlap was elected treasurer to succeed Jacob Peck, and William Graham and Matthew Alexander were elected president and clerk, respectively. Because of "inattention to minutia on the part of some of the Commissioners" and the death of one of them, the committee appointed to settle with the treasurer "laboured under no small disadvantage." Finally it agreed with him upon a total expenditure for the year of $447.32 and an unexpended balance of $1258.43. It was also with difficulty that the committee determined the commissions due the treasurer.

Other phases of the record for 1824-1825 were more wholesome. They indicate that there were 30 schools of "all sorts" in the county and that 24 of them had been attended by poor white children. From "the best information" available there were about 210 poor children entitled to benefits of the Literary Fund, but only 124 had received them. The usual quota was, however, considered adequate. Poor children attending school were reported to have made "all the improvement their various capacities admit of agreeable to the opportunities afforded them." More significant still, "false pride on the part of parents" was "fast wearing away," as was also the difficulty of "procuring teachers in those neighborhoods where the indigent required them." With greater effort on the part of the commissioners it was indicated that these difficulties might be remedied, and that thus all the poor children of the county would soon be able to reap "the benefit of the wise and liberal provision of the Legislation." To this end, an effort was made to employ "animated" teachers who would make no distinction between pupils from homes of indigent poor parents and those from more favorable environments.

Although there was no recorded change in the personnel of the commission and its officials during the period 1826-1828, school affairs showed progress. The number of schools of all sorts increased from 30 to 35; the number of poor children entitled to benefits of the fund from 210 to

275; and the number of those educated at different periods from 153 to 231. These increases were responsible for the reduction of an unexpended balance of $2045.39 for 1825-1826 to $1691.72 for 1827-1828.

Among teachers in these years and those immediately following to 1830 were Henry Alexander, Matthew Alexander, Joseph Alford, William Allen, Edward B. Bailey, John E. Bailey, Edward Ballengee, Henry Beamer, Samuel Bear, Elisha Beller, Thomas Bowyer, William Burdett, Richard N. Burton, John Byrnside, Andrew E. S. Campbell, George W. Capertown, Sylvester B. Clark, William O. Connor, George F. Dudly, Owen Duffy, Landon Duncan, Jesse Ellis, Matthew Ellison, John Enson, John Ewing, Lewis Fife, John E. Francis, James French, Elijah A. Garten, Francis Graham, Adam Halstead, William Halstead, John E. Harvey, Joseph Harvey, Joshua Harvey, Charles R. Hines, Benjamin G. Hogsett, Benjamin G. Hogshead, William Humphreys, Edward Jennings, James Jones, Henry Kelly, John W. Kelly, G. W. Kelly, John Kyle, Samuel Marrs, John McClaugherty, R. A. McDaniel, Thomas Miller, Weston Moss, Owen Neel, William Neel, David Newsome, Andrew Nickell, Samuel Pack, Joseph Parker, Adam Perry, Kelly V. Reaburn, John H. Robinson, John H. Rollyson, William Ruth, George Shanklin, William Shanklin, Richard V. Shanklin, Henry Shannon, James Sproul, Benjamin F. Steele, John Steele, George W. Swope, James Tincher, J. Tracey, John H. Vawter, Edwin H. Wade, John W. Walker, Thomas Walker, William White, Andrew Williams, Landon Williams, Joseph Wiseman, William Wolcott, and G. G. Young.

For the year 1827-1828 an order for $18.17 in favor of Sarah Lusher was approved for payment by the school commission of Monroe County. As her name appears regularly among the "masters" for that year, she may have been the first public school "mistress" of that county, if not in present West Virginia. The following year she shared

this distinction with Mary Blain who continued to teach for a year or two.

The report for 1828-1829 reflected results of the school legislation of the latter year and perhaps a growing popular interest in education for the masses. Among other things reported was an increase in the number of common schools from 35 to 42; children receiving benefits of the Literary Fund had made "good progress;" but, as previously reported, there was difficulty in finding suitable schools for those who applied. The effort to do this was indicated by the fact that the number of those entitled jumped from 275 in 1827-1828 to 500 in 1828-1829, of whom 437 received instruction. This, together with the fact that the annual quota had not been received, explained the reduction of the unexpended surplus from $1691.72 in 1828 to $613.48 in 1829. The annual quotas were, however, considered adequate for the existing needs.

As the plans and proposals of the commission of this period were not only forward looking but perhaps precedent setting, they are significant. In compliance with a permissive act passed February 25, 1829, the county was "laid off" into "thirty-one districts of different sizes" for the purpose of appointing trustees in each and establishing a "free school." Because the districting had just been effected, none of the proposed school houses had been erected. In anticipation of the resulting needs and changes the commission for the first time explained the term "indigent." It was "considered" to embrace all children whose parents, for "want of pecuniary resources," could not afford to pay their tuition in the common schools, and all orphan children without estates of their own. As the difficulty of providing good schools resolved itself largely to that of finding good teachers, the commission recommended that no masters be employed without a certificate of competence. In the absence of any legally constituted authority for this purpose, it designated twelve residents of the county, the endorsement of any two of whom entitled an

applicant to employment. The commission reserved to its individual members, the right to determine the moral fitness of an applicant.

Among new commissioners mentioned after 1830 for the first time were Robert Christy, William Hinchman, William McDaniel, John Hutchison, Jr., John H. Vawter, and James Alexander. One of their first acts in 1829-1830 indicated that a free school, "with Francis H. Jennings as teacher," was in operation in "District No. 23." This school was financed largely by resident patrons, but, under the act of 1829, the school commission paid a part of the teacher's salary and the cost and maintenance of the school house. It was open to "all the free white children" in the district, and was under the immediate supervision of three trustees, one appointed by the school commission and the other two by the patron residents of the district.

Inasmuch as the free school established in 1829 in District No. 23 of Monroe County was seemingly the first of its kind in present West Virginia, the following report covering its first year's operation, is not without interest and informative value:

> Monroe County, 1830.
>
> We do hereby certify that we have visited the Free School kept by the above named F. H. Jennings, at various times; that it is attended by all the free white children of the district whose parents or guardians will permit them to attend; that it appears to be well regulated and the studies of the children properly directed. We do, therefore, request that the Treasurer of the School Commission pay the order of the said F. H. Jennings for $22, the four month salary due him out of the school quota for said county.
>
> Adam Thomas, Trustee appointed by the School Com'r's.
>
> Andrew Nickell) Trustees appointed
> George Kincaid) by inhabitants.

Routine matters for the year 1829-1830 are more informing than interesting. In the latter year Robert Campbell succeeded William Graham as president of the commission; James A. Dunlap was reelected treasurer and clerk;

the number of poor children receiving benefits from the Literary Fund declined from 437 to 353; and $51.90 arrearages were received from the former treasurer. Total receipts for 1829-1830, including arrearages and a balance for the previous year, were $1523.88 and the total expenditures, including $10 to the clerk, $20.88 to the treasurer, and $16.88 for books and paper for 353 poor children, were $856.44, which left an unexpended balance of $667.48 with the treasurer. However, two additional free schools were established. One of them, that in "District No. 22," was taught by Isaac Campbell at a salary of $166, and the other, that in "District No. 27," was taught by J. W. P. Stevens at a like salary.

For a time the district free schools of Monroe County, together with those in Washington and Franklin counties, were regarded as experiments of "unbounded interest," but, after a few years, those in Monroe and Franklin counties ceased to function. According to the late Dr. William A. Maddox these failures were because of "three sufficient reasons: (1) It necessitated local initiative and operation the machinery of which had not yet been effected; (2) it provided no state system of public taxation or school administration; (3) to such a sparsely settled place the scheme was inadequate."[2] In general these "reasons" have foundations in fact, but the failure in Monroe County was primarily because of differences among school commissioners regarding expenditures. Moreover, the experiment failed to call forth the private aid and popular enthusiasm necessary to sustain it.

Primarily because of differences among commissioners, school affairs in Monroe County slumped during the period it was experimenting with district free schools. As a consequence the common schools declined from 36 to 28, and the number of those used for the instruction of poor children was not indicated. Even more significant of this period of comparative indifference and neglect, the number of poor children entitled to benefits from the Literary

[2] *The Free School Idea in Virginia before the Civil War* (New York, 1918), p. 103.

Fund, decreased from 450 to 400 and its beneficiaries from 336 to 191. These failures are perhaps sufficient explanation for the constancy of the unexpended balance, which was $1092.72 in 1831 and $1082.83 in 1835. At the end of the period the commissioners reported their inability to settle their standing differences over financial matters and to find suitable schools for poor children.

As determined by present day standards, a redeeming feature of this period was the reappearance of women among those receiving public funds for instructing poor children. In 1832-1833 Anne S. Farley taught two such children, and two years later Elizabeth E. Taylor began a two year period as a "school mistress." By the end of the decade six other women had taught in Monroe County. They were Leah C. Tackett, Matilda M. Terry, Polly Vawter, Susan Mann, Cyntha Dunbar, and Martha Gilchrist.

Reflecting continued indifference and neglect, the Monroe County school records for the first part of the half decade beginning with the year 1835-1836 were fragmentary, uninforming and law-evading. For instance, they do not indicate the members attending regular or special meetings, and the presence or absence of quorums. Sometime in the period Robert Campbell was succeeded as president by J. Madison Haynes, John B. Hogshead became a member of the commission, and James A. Dunlap was reelected clerk and treasurer; but the records contain no mention of these facts. An item in the report for 1834-1835 to the effect that the regular quotas were sufficient for the purposes as originally intended but not to finance district free schools for the entire county, may have forecast their discontinuance, as they were not mentioned in the period 1836-1838. Moreover the commission made no appropriation under an authorizing act of March 22, 1836, to establish an academy in the county.

Except that they indicated the payment of $42.70 arrearages from commissioners due since 1833, records of the usual routine proceedings for 1836-1838 were not

more satisfactory than those dealing with other matters. Total receipts for 1837-1838, including the unexpended balance for the previous year, arrearages, the annual quotas and surplus quotas, were $1360.25. After deducting $536.33 paid masters for instructing 237 poor children, $2.62 expended for books and paper for their uses, allowances of $3.00 to the clerk of the county court, $10 to their own clerk, and $14.45 commission paid their treasurer, the unexpended balance for the year was $767.48. Other than again to call attention to the fact that it was unable to get suitable teachers, the commission deemed it unnecessary to make any recommendations. Already they had frequently "reported on the several subjects on which they are requested to report."

Among new masters appearing in the decade 1830-1840 not heretofore mentioned were Christopher Alderson, L. A. Alderson, Elijah Baker, Joseph Ball, Thompson Boggess, Madison Burdett, Isaac Byrnside, Calvin Campbell, John E. Campbell, Isaac Campbell, James T. Canby, Ro. Don Carlos, James M. Christy, James H. Diddle, Richard C. Eggleston, Thomas Ellis, William Ellison, William B. Farley, Jesse Foster, Henry L. Gillispie, John Goodall, James J. Graham, Archibald M. Hawkins, George W. Hutchison, John Hutchison, Jr., Samuel Kean, Sr., George T. Key, James W. Kidwell, Jacob Lanius, James R. Lively, Phillip R. Lively, Joshua Lowe, Isaac Miller, Jesse Minter, Benjamin Morgan, Israel Morris, Aaron Neel, Joseph Noble, Harrison H. Peck, George A. Porterfield, George W. Rearburn, William Rogers, Andrew Siders, James Tincher, Elliott Vawter, Madison Walker, John A. Warren, Absalom Whitson, Loudon Williams, Samuel Wiseman, George W. Wood.

Reflecting perhaps the awakened interest in public schools, as expressed in state-wide education conventions, the number of common schools in Monroe County for the year ending September 30, 1841 rose to 50. There were then approximately 600 children entitled to benefits of the Literary Fund, of whom 474 accepted them. Reflect-

ing the same interest, the commissioners that year gave "a very liberal construction to the word indigent." As a consequence they were able to extend benefits of the Literary Fund "not only to the children of such parents as were unable to pay for tuition but also to the children of those who would not be likely to send them for want of pecuniary means." Where schools were available all such children were permitted to attend and were exempted from tuition payments. Despite these increased expenditures, the unexpended balance in the hands of the commissioners was $1458.35.

In the course of the ensuing six years school statistics for Monroe County varied noticeably but with no stated reasons. For instance, the common schools used for the education of poor children were 59 and 62 respectively, for the years ending in 1844 and 1845, but the number thus used fell to 50 and 40 for the years ending 1846 and 1847. For the same years the estimated numbers of poor children were 700, 700, 600, and 800, whereas 406, 484, 364 and 245 attended school. An annual balance ranging from around $800 to $975 alone remained somewhat constant. Because many parts of the county were too thinly settled to justify employment of competent teachers, the school commissioners unanimously declined to comply with the provisions of an act of March 5, 1846 "for the establishment of a district public school system." This decision is perhaps significant, when it is recalled that Monroe County was the first such unit in present West Virginia to have a free public school of any kind.

Despite the failure of the commissioners to avail themselves of any of the several acts passed in the period of 1845-47 authorizing changes in the primary school system and the establishment of district free schools, the local system made progress as is indicated by the fact that 80 common schools were used for the education of poor children in the year 1847-48, and the number of those accepting benefits of the Literary Fund for the year ending in 1850 rose to 361. In response to an evident growing

interest the court that year divided the county into ten districts and, in keeping with the act of March 5, 1846 "amending the present primary school system," it appointed one commissioner for each district.

At their November meeting for 1850 the newly appointed commissioners elected George W. Hutchinson to be the first superintendent of schools of Monroe County. At the same time they apportioned among themselves in equal sums of $82.62 the annual quota from the Literary Fund. Although there was great inequality among the number of children in the several districts, this procedure was justified on the ground that the choice of those to be benefited was a selective process. The subsequent failure to use all the individual allottments was explained as "because teachers could not be obtained in some of the districts."

The school situation in Monroe County as of 1850 is further depicted in the first annual report of Superintendent Hutchinson, as follows:

> The School Commissioners have great difficulty in carrying the present system into execution. A large number of the Teachers that they are Compelled to employ are not such as are calculated to properly instruct youth. They are unsettled individuals who care very little for the improvement of their pupils, and it is very seldom that the parents of the indigent children exhibit much interest in their education. The children do not attend the schools regularly, and the consequence is that they progress slowly. Yet the Commissioners are generally of the opinion that the children sent to school by them progress as well as those sent by their parents.

Although the law required school commissioners under the primary system, as amended in 1846, to keep detailed accounts of all the poor children within their respective districts and of the tuition fees authorized and paid on their account, to examine and maintain close supervision over teachers, and to report the resulting details to county superintendents, who in turn reported them to the Second Auditor, the results were disappointing. In fact, County Superintendent Hutchinson found them so general "as to

be deemed useless" in making his own reports. However, he vouched for the faithfulness of the commissioners.

Excerpts from the report of one of the Monroe County commissioners for the year ending September 30, 1852, A. Dunlap, is indicative perhaps of the difficulties which they all experienced. In the first place, Commissioner Dunlap's district was "so large that I [he] could not visit all the schools." Then, too, a "considerable portion" of his district took "little interest in the qualifications of the teachers." "He who will teach for the least sum and take his pay in some kind of produce is," continued the Commissioner, "the man they are most willing to employ, and some are opposed to education." He had heard "some go so far as to say that they did not wish their daughters to learn to write."

In this fashion the public maintained schools of Monroe County continued to function until the Civil War, when, with the formation of West Virginia, they became a part of a state-wide free school system. Meanwhile the number of teachers employed remained somewhat constant. Among those employed in 1850 were Isabella M. Neel, Julia A. Mann, Isabella Dunbar, Paulina Warren and Amanda J. Hobbs. None of these were teaching nine years later but among the women teachers then employed were Sue S. Rapp, Sarah A. Hoke and Jane Miller. For the same year the list of male teachers was rather lengthy and included names of representative families. For the year ending September 30, 1861 the functioning school commissioners were George W. Rearburn (President), John E. Morgan, N. H. Roberts, Jesse Jones, William Scott, Robert C. Skaggs and Riley B. Cook. The number of indigent children was estimated at 1222, of whom 844 were enrolled for varying periods. There was an unexpended balance of $334.30 in the treasury, and George W. Hutchinson completed his tenth year of continuous service as county superintendent.

McGuffey: Lessons in Goodness

BRUCE CRAWFORD[1]

Before offering my humble tribute to William Holmes McGuffey, whose Readers I read in schools of Fayette County, West Virginia, some forty years ago, may I bring you greetings from the Mountain State? I have the honor to convey official best wishes for a most successful event here today—one that well may prove to be of no little historical significance. Governor Matthew M. Neely, who is a passionate admirer of the great educator, often bejewels his speeches with gems of truth and beauty from the peerless Readers; and well that he does, you will agree, inasmuch as those gems are even more timely today than they were when McGuffey garnered them for the nation in its youth.

Surely, if the moral principles so well taught in the McGuffey Readers had governed the powerful nations in recent years, colossal war would not now engulf mankind.

Good men and good nations, living by simple and great truths, do not quickly resort to war; they fight only in self-defense—in defense of the moral and spiritual values by which they live. Evil men, who never were guided by such maxims as those of the McGuffey Readers, quickly turn to the use of pure force. They break faith. They take advantage of gentler peoples. Kindness, fairness, honor, truth and beauty are brushed aside by evil men in their brutal seizure and exercise of power.

The universal practice of the fine preachments of the McGuffey Readers would enable humanity to live a life of goodness, peace and happiness. We need only to recall some of the titles to understand their influence.

[1] Address by Bruce Crawford, Director of West Virginia Publicity Commission, at the Tri-State McGuffey Clubs Conference held at the home of Miss Jean Thomas, author of works on American Folkways, in Ashland, Kentucky, September 6, 1942.

"Knowledge Is Power." This was a blackboard maxim for many of us. But power can be abused, as witness Hitler's awful use of it. That particular McGuffey selection ended with this moral: "Grace of the heart renders the knowledge of the head a blessing."

"Dare to Do Right" is another well remembered title. "Courage and Cowardice," "Deeds of Kindness," "Good Will" and others tell their moral story with the simplicity, beauty and force of a fable. McGuffey's unforgettably beautiful stories are fables, no less, remembered by many of us along with the deathless parables of Holy Writ.

In another selection we are told that "simple, genuine goodness is the best capital to found the business of life upon." Goodness—not self-righteousness—is the very essence of the McGuffey studies. Goodness and beauty go together. "Beautiful Hands" is another story of goodness. Hands that "do their work gladly and cheerfully are beautiful," we are told. "The good alone are really beautiful."

Note the phrase, "do their work." Industry, in fact, is emphasized all through the Readers. "The Bees," "The Beavers," "The Blacksmith," "The Boy on a Farm," selections teaching the value of honest work, show the fruits of diligence in contrast to the waste of indolence. Remember "Hugh Idle and Mr. Toil" and "The Consequences of Idleness?" And there was "Lazy Ned," who thought it "royal fun" to coast upon his fine new sled, but who was too indolent to climb back up the hill with the other boys at play.

> "Thus, he would never take the pains
> To seek the prize that labor gains,
> Until the time had passed;
> For, all his life, he dreaded still
> The silly bugbear of uphill,
> And died a dunce at last."

To learn the beautiful lessons of goodness in the McGuffey Readers, one had to be humble. One had to be a child, or have a childlike openness of mind and heart. Take the little girl with the large, round, gray eyes which

had scarcely opened upon half a dozen springs and summers: the little girl in "How Margery Wondered." Margery had been trusted to go alone a short way from her home to look for the first time upon the beautiful world around her: the sea, the cliffs, the trees, the birds, the flowers—all natural objects treated with childlike tenderness in the McGuffey books. Little Margery's heart, we remember, "danced with joy to the music that went echoing through the wide world from the roots of the sprouting grass to the great golden blossom of the sun." Together with this selection was the memorable poem whose first lines ran: "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world."

The world is wonderful to the fresh young eyes of a child. It is also wonderful to those honest grown-ups who never have fallen victim to the twin diseases of the soul, over-sophistication and cynicism. This childlike wonder is inseparable from qualities of goodness.

These qualities of goodness were indispensable to our nation in its youth. Our America of McGuffey's day, like a young human being, was still forming its character. It needed the spiritual insight and moral stamina, the individual integrity and national unity so much emphasized by McGuffey. His selections represented the best thought for the guidance of a new nation whose individuals had the responsibility of an unheard-of freedom. The success of our democracy depended upon their receiving spiritual and moral education, without which they could not be true men and responsible citizens.

As some one has well said, George Washington was the Father of his Country, but it was McGuffey who reared the child. He reared the earlier generations. Can we be sure that the children of our day know the lessons our country learned in its youth?

There came a still newer nation with the advent of machinery to produce more goods with less human labor. Prosperity was the portion of many who did not earn or merit it. As a result, character suffered. The prediction of Lyman Beecher, as quoted in one of the Readers, was

about to come true in America. He warned: "We must educate! or we must perish by our own prosperity." He meant education of a kind that is necessary to "form the mind, and the conscience, and the heart of the vast world." But he had particularly in mind the cultural needs of our expanding America.

Lacking that kind of education, we fall apart and fight among ourselves and then become the prey of diabolical men like Hitler. Remember the McGuffey selection, "The Seven Sticks?" That story illustrates the prime weakness of the nations menaced by the Axis, and serves to point the way to their survival. The fable reads:

THE SEVEN STICKS

A man had seven sons, who were always quarreling. They left their studies and work, to quarrel among themselves. Some bad men were looking forward to the death of their father, to cheat them out of their property by making them quarrel about it.

The good old man, one day, called his sons around him. He laid before them seven sticks, which were bound together. He said, "I will pay a hundred dollars to the one who can break this bundle."

Each one strained every nerve to break the bundle. After a long but vain trial, they all said that it could not be done.

"And yet, my boys," said the father, "nothing is easier to do." He then untied the bundle, and broke the sticks, one by one, with perfect ease.

"Ah!" said his sons, "it is easy enough to do it so; anybody could do it in that way."

Their father replied, "As it is with these sticks, so it is with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together and aid each other, you will prosper, and none can injure you.

"But if the bond of union be broken, it will happen to you just as it has to these sticks, which lie here broken on the ground."

Home, city, country, all are prosperous found
When by the powerful link of union bound.

This McGuffey fable contains a simple truth, a lesson in solidarity, that is profoundly important at this time to America and the United Nations. The good, the just,

the merciful and the meek must stick together if they are to inherit the earth. Unless the imperishable moral principles that McGuffey taught in his Readers motivate and guide us in this war and in the peace to come, the struggle will be a vain holocaust. Your McGuffey Clubs, by reviving widespread interest in McGuffey's Readers, will lead many back to the fundamental truths which he garnered from sacred and secular literature. Thus will you do no little to make men free.

West Virginians in the American Revolution

Assembled and Edited by ROSS B. JOHNSTON

The sources of this material are from the files of the Pension Office at Washington from various county records, from notes of patriotic societies, principally the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and from a large miscellaneous group of published and private sources. Corrections and additions to this list will receive the careful attention of the editor.

HAMMOCK, MARTIN
Service—Virginia No. R. 4529

Born, Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1760. Served two or three years as private under Ensign Taylor, Captains Burrell, Hawkins, Colonel Taylor and Colonel Forentain. Pension application filed in Kanawha County rejected.

HAMPTION, HENRY (Captain)

Before the Cabell County Court, September 24, 1832, Henry Hampton, a lieutenant or captain, made oath that he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and that he was entitled to a pension.

HAMRICK, BENJAMIN
Service—Virginia Va. No. 2579 No. S. 5472

Born, Prince William County, Virginia, about 1757. Enlisted in Fauquier County, Virginia, in November, 1775, and served until 1781 in broken enlistments under Captains Chilton and Shelton, Third Virginia Regiment, Continental Establishment, Colonels Mercer, Stephen, Marshall, Generals Weedon, Muhlenberg, and Woodford. Saw service at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was at the defeat of Fordica's grenadiers. He applied for pension, September 7, 1832, Nicholas County, Virginia, and certificate was issued, December 1, of the same year.

He was married in the fall of 1779 in Fauquier County, Virginia, to a sister of Joseph McMillian. Among supporting claimants were Benjamin Lemaster, Joel Hamrick, and Joseph McMillian, a brother-in-law.

HAMRICK, SIARS (Sergeant)
Service—Virginia Va. No. 3762 No. S. 18009

Born, April 4, 1753, Fauquier County, Virginia. Served as private and sergeant thirteen months under Captain James Scott of the Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Churchill. Took part in the capture of a brig and tender at Hampton and in other actions under Captain Scott, Captain J. Children, Captain Elias Edmond, and Captain John Chum.

Applied for pension, November 2, 1833, Hampshire County, Virginia. Certificate issued, April 4, 1834. Supporting statements were made by Isaac Welsh, William Welsh, Thomas Dye, Sr., Sam B. Davis, Jacob Doll, Thomas Jones, John Cundiff, Sr., and Henry Miller, Sr.

HAND, CHRISTOPHER
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12793 No. S. 6951

Born, Ireland, 1756 and came to America when he was fifteen years old. His home was in Augusta County when he enlisted in 1781, and served eight months as a sergeant in Colonel Moffitt's Regiment of the Virginia Line. He marched from the New River settlements to Richmond, and then to Charles City, James City and Williamsburg; proceeded into North Carolina where his command fought under General Green at Guilford Courthouse. He was discharged in the Carolinas in 1781, after which he worked for a time in the iron furnaces, and then made his home in Monroe County.

He made application for pension, December 30, 1832, Monroe County, and certificate was issued, May 24, 1833. Supporting affidavits filed by William Ellis and James Fincher.

HANGER, GEORGE
Service—Virginia No. R. 4565

Born, Shenandoah County, Virginia, February 7, 1759. Enlisted, 1779-80, under Captain Thomas Smith, Captain Buchanan, Colonel Bowyers, and Colonel Matthews, and saw service at Jamestown and Yorktown. Applied for pension, June 23, 1834, Greenbrier County, Virginia. Supporting statements made by William Handley, Thomas Creigh, and George Vellar. Listed as not entitled to pension, owing to length of service.

HANDLEY, JOHN (Lieutenant)

Served as a lieutenant in the company of Captain John Vartress, Jefferson County, Virginia, under the command of General George Rogers Clark. He enlisted in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and was the son of William Handley. He was born, 1746, and died, January 18, 1811. He was married in 1768 to Mary Harrison and they had the following children: William, John, Margaret, Sarah, Nancy, James, and Alexander.

HANKS, THOMAS
Service—Virginia No. R. 4571

Born, 1759, in Virginia and died in Logan County, Ohio, date unknown. Resided in Hampshire County, Virginia, until 1800, then moved to Ross County, Ohio, thence to Logan County, Ohio, where he had resided a few years prior to 1833, when he applied for a pension from that place.

He seems to have served three months in 1780 and two months or more in 1781 in the company of Captain Daniel Richardson and the company of Captain Isaac Parsons under Major Vincent Williams.

HANLON, JAMES

Enlisted in company commanded by Captain Shulty or Shoots of the Second Regiment of New Jersey Regulars in Continental Establishment in 1775, and served until his discharge at Fort George, Canada, November, 1776. Enlisted in the spring of 1777, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, in company commanded by Captain Well, Fourth Virginia Regiment of

U. S. Regulars, commanded by Colonel Lawson. Served three years until discharged at Petersburg, Virginia, 1780. He was in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Powells Hook (or Paulus Hook), and Stony Point.

Applied for pension, November 17, 1818, Harrison County, Virginia, and certificate was issued, May 4, 1819. Names one daughter, Sarah, aged 23, living in 1820. Died, January 3, 1829.

HANNA, JOSEPH
Service—Virginia No. R. 4576

Enlisted in Botetourt, later Greenbrier County and served from 1779 to 1783 as an Indian spy and garrison guard in the company of Captains A. Hamilton and Renick, under Colonel Donnally and Colonel Lewis. Supporting affidavits by the Reverend W. G. Campbell, Elisha Callison, George R. Gillileen, Captain James Gillian. Pension claim rejected. Died, February 13, 1835.

HANNAH (HANNA), DAVID
Service—Virginia No. R. 4573

Born, Berkeley County, February 2, 1760. Enlisted in Greenbrier County, September, 1776, and served under Captains Corbell, Arch Stewart, Colonel Donnally, Majors Hamilton and Grimes. Claims to have had six months service at Donley's Fort in 1781. He says that Captain Graham's house stood outside of the fort and was much exposed so he evidently refers to the fort on Wolf Creek, and not Donnally's Fort, in Greenbrier County northwest of Lewisburg.

Supporting claims filed by John Cutlip, John Duffield, John Patterson, Sam Gwinn, Robert Kelly, John Groves, John Duffy, and David Hanna, a nephew. He applied for pension, October 22, 1833, in Nicholas County, but claim was rejected or suspended.

HANNAN, THOMAS

Enlisted as a sailor under Captain Elliott or Aylett from Augusta County, in the Virginia fleet, June 14, 1776, in the county of Greenbrier. Marched to Alexandria and served twelve months until discharged near Williamsburg by Captain Elliott. After returning to Greenbrier County was drafted into the militia, August, 1781, under command of Captain John Lewis and Lieutenant Thomas Goodson. Marched from Botetourt County, to Williamsburg in company of riflemen under Colonel Samuel Lewis; thence to Yorktown, where they participated in its siege and capture. He was discharged after three months service in his second enlistment. Pension claim supported by David Harbison and James Shelton, who had married his daughter, Susan.

Hannan was born in Frederick County, 1757. After his discharge from the army, he lived in Botetourt County until 1791, when he moved to Mason County, formerly Kanawha. He married Elizabeth Henry in Botetourt County where his marriage is recorded. His will and pension application are recorded in Mason County, West Virginia.

HANSBROUGH, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12564 No. W. 2614 B.L.Wt. 26531

Born, 1763, Amherst County. Lived there until after the Revolution, then in Culpeper, Frederick and Hampshire counties. Died August 9, 1844. Served nine months as private in the Virginia Line under Captain James Barnett, Lieutenants Lewis, Neville, Woodruff, and Colonels Pope and Dabney. Took part in siege and capture of Yorktown.

Applied for pension, Hampshire County, Virginia, January 29, 1833, and certificate was issued same year. Married, September 21, 1820, Culpeper County, Virginia, to Fanny Kabler. Widow applied for pension, September 24, 1853, and received certificate. Pension was later increased. Her age was 94 in 1869. Bounty land warrant for 160 acres also issued. Supporting affidavits submitted by John Jack and Isaac Kuykendall.

HANWAY, SAMUEL (Captain)

In spring of 1775, Hanway raised a company of seventy men in Amelia County, Virginia, to march against Lord Dunmore at Williamsburg. He later raised a company of minute men and was commissioned Lieutenant in Captain Lewellyn Jones' Company and marched to Norfolk. He was discharged in 1777 and then applied for naval service and was commissioned a Captain of Marines. He resigned his commission at Williamsburg after several months naval service.

He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1743. Moved from there to Charles City County, Virginia, 1768, thence to near Petersburg, Virginia, to engage in trade with the West Indies. He moved to Monongalia County, Virginia, in 1783, was commissioned surveyor of that county and served until June 27, 1831.

Among persons named in his pension application are Dudley Evans, John Evans, Jr.; Matthias Gray or Mathew Gay, William Haymond, the Reverend Ashby Pool, and the Reverend Joseph A. Shackelford. Hanway died in 1834 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

HARBERT, EDWARD

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23725 No. S. 15448

Born, Burlington County, New Jersey, May 10, 1762. Removed to Augusta, later Harrison County, Virginia, 1775. Served two years as Indian spy under Captain William Robinson from 1779 to 1782. Certificate issued, Harrison County, 1834, but was later dropped. Supporting claims by John Allen, Jacob Copeland, and Samuel Harbert. Captains Read and Gregory also named. This case was examined again by Colonel Godwin in 1851 and was still in dispute in 1872. (Papers in this case are filed with that of Samuel Harbert, No. 16646.)

HARBERT, JOHN No. R. 4585

Applied for pension in Harrison County, July 21, 1834, making following statement in part: "I am 67 or 68 years old. I was stationed at Powers Fort and at Grundy's blockhouse as much as six months but can't say whether it was before or after the year 1783. Can't say how old I was at the time. Captain William Robinson was in command of

the station during my service. I lived with my father who had a settlement within eight miles of the fort." His claim was rejected.

HARBERT, SAMUEL
Service—Virginia Va. No. 16646 No. S. 15447

Born in New Jersey, 1760. When five or six years old moved into Virginia, and was living near Winchester when eleven years old. Moved to Monongalia County and in three years moved to Harrison County, where he was living when he applied for a Revolutionary War pension, November 19, 1832. Died, February, 1847.

The Harbert family lived on the frontier of Harrison County and in 1778 the Indians entered their home, killing the father, one daughter, and several others. Samuel Harbert then became employed as an Indian spy under Captains Thomas, Read, and Robinson. Depositions of John Harbert and Josiah Davidson are filed in his behalf.

HARMON, THOMAS

Born, Augusta County, Virginia, 1750, and died, 1824. Enlisted in Revolutionary forces, from Augusta County and later lived in Greenbrier, Monroe and Kanawha counties. He married Nancy, daughter of William and Mary Walker, in Botetourt County, in 1774. Their children are as follows: Thomas, 1774; Henry, 1777; Sarah, 1779; Mary, 1782; Elizabeth, 1785; Aggie, Patsy, John, George.

HARNESS, JOHN (Captain)

Harness, a captain during the Revolution, was born in Pennsylvania in 1725 and died in Hampshire County, Virginia, now Hardy County, about three miles southwest of Moorefield. His service is established in Kercheval's history, and Professor Jacob's account of Captain Cresap's Company in which Harness is rated as a sharpshooter. Lewis' history gives another account, as does Maxwell's and Swishers' history. He married Eunice Prety in 1757.

HARLAN, SILAS (Major)

Born near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, about 1750; was killed at the battle of the Blue Licks in Kentucky.

HARRIS, DAVID
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12387 No. S. 38796

Served three years under Captain William Taylor in the Second Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Febigger. Was in action at Monmouth. Enlisted in Davidson County, Tennessee, August 11, 1780, and later made his home in Jackson County, Virginia. His wife's name was Ann and they had a son, aged 12. The soldier applied for a pension, June, 1818, aged 59. His wife was 54 years old in 1820. The pension certificate was issued, July 15, 1819.

HARRIS, SIMEON

Near Meadowville, Barbour County, lived the Reverend Simeon Harris, Revolutionary soldier, Indian fighter, and later a prominent minister of the Gospel.

HARRISON, BATTAILLE (Lieutenant)

Commanded Captain William Brady's company of riflemen at the battle of Fort Washington or King's Bridge, November 16, 1776. He was killed. His first service was as a private in the company raised by Captain Hugh Stephenson in 1775.

HARRISON, DAVIS

According to pension application filed in Harrison County, 1818, Harrison enlisted in the regular army in Virginia in company commanded by Captain Stewart in Colonel Wadsworth's Regiment for one year, and continued in service until the end of the war. He was discharged at Chesterfield, Vermont, after eleven months service. He was in the battle of Powells (Paulus) Hook.

HARRISON, JAMES

Service—Virginia Va. No. 20387 No. W. 548

James Harrison, who is supposed to have lived at one time in Mason County, Virginia, served from 1776 to 1777 in the Revolutionary Army, after enlistment in Botetourt County, but after 1834 he lived in Hawkins County, Tennessee, so his Mason County, Virginia, residence is uncertain. He was married to Mary Haunce, December 12, 1823 or 1832 by the Reverend Henry Holston, in Botetourt County, but apparently had had a previous marriage. He was born in 1755 and left four children when he died in 1842. Pensions were granted to the soldier and to his widow.

HARRISS, SIMEON

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23575 No. S. 15871

Applied for pension, November 1, 1834, Randolph County, Virginia, for six months service under Colonel Drake against the Indians. Certificate was issued but he was later dropped from the rolls. Records show that Harriss moved into Randolph County shortly after the Revolution.

HARROW, JACOB

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16096 No. S. 5480

Born, Frederick County, Virginia, 1755. At eighteen years of age, joined the pack horse service and came west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was to lead, drive, and care for the pack horses which transported provisions to Fort McIntosh. Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in Frederick County, 1778, and served ten months under Lieutenant Sullivan, Captain Coulter of the Virginia Line, under Colonel John Evans and Zadoc Wright, doing guard and other duties. Other officers mentioned are Lieutenants George Shilling and Hezekiah Row. He applied for pension, Harrison County, June 17, 1833, and it was granted the same year. His claim was supported by Hamilton Gass and John Cather.

HART, EDWARD

Service—New Jersey No. 796 No. W. 7628

Edward Hart, son of John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Hopewell, New Jersey, on December 20, 1755. He married Nancy Ann Stout, 1777, and they had nine children. He died,

October 5, 1812, and his wife in 1844, aged 87. Their graves are in the Beverly Cemetery, Randolph County.

Hart served twelve months as a private in the Revolutionary Army, under Captains Guito, and Houton, New Jersey militia, under Colonel Gauton, Colonel Hunt and Lord Sterling. Pension was applied for and received. Supporting claims were made by Daniel Hart, a brother, Levi War, and Thomas Collett.

HARTMAN, JOHN

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 42 and 4565 No. W. 7680

Born in Germany in 1757 and came to America in 1775. Married Christina Kellar, Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1779. Soldier died, November 30, 1842.

Enlisted, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and served six months as private under Captains Seanly, Wagoner, and Crowl, Pennsylvania Line, Colonels Erwin Yager and Bull. Applied for pension, November 12, 1832, Preston County, Virginia. Certificate issued May 4, 1833, suspended later but reinstated in 1835. Widow, born, March 15, 1760, applied for pension, September 18, 1846, and certificate was issued the same year. Supporting affidavits filed by Joseph Smith, Samuel Trowbridge, William Gable, Michael Hartman, and Andrew Chidester.

HARTZELL, JACOB

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 13141 No. W. 14891 B. L. Wt. 26040

Born, September 27, 1751, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, died, March 24, 1839. Married in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to Margaret Smith on December 14, 1814, by Justice of the Peace John McMillen.

Served six months as private after enlistment, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, November, 1776, May, 1777, under Captains Tizar and Peyton, Colonel Woods, and General Washington. Fought at Trenton and Princeton. See records of Levi Hopkins and Tadoc Casteel. Applied for pension, October 29, 1832, Preston County, but was dropped from rolls on ground that sufficient service had not been established. Widow applied for pension, May 9, 1853, at age of 55. After long dispute, District Attorney Singleton marked this case "entitled" and bounty land warrant for 160 acres was apparently made, but there is no record of pension matters having ever been satisfactorily settled. Supporting affidavits by the Reverend David Trowbridge, Samuel Trowbridge, Jacob Martin, Jacob Graves, William Rush, Bidwell Parnell, Sarah Matheny, and Huffman, Guseman, and Martin (first names uncertain).

HARVEY, JOHN C.

Before the Wood County court, June 3, 1818, John Harvey testified that he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in the State of New York in the company commanded by Captain John Hall, Nineteenth New York Regiment, and that he continued in the service until 1779 (?) when he was discharged at West Point. He was in the battle in which Burgoyne's Army was defeated at Saratoga. He filed application for pension, and the court approved and forwarded his petition to the War Department.

HAUGHT, PETER

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12923 No. S. 6981 and B. L. Wt. 71143

Enlisted in Monongalia County, Virginia, as a private and served twelve months under Captains Daugherty and Catt under Colonel John Evans and General McIntosh in Virginia detachment of troops. He was born, July 1, 1755; died February 12, 1835, and is buried in the Tennant Cemetery, three miles from Mooresville, Monongalia County. Haught married Sarah Jones, in 1825, Green County, Pennsylvania, with David Worley as the minister. Sarah Haught died, April 16, 1857. Their children were Frances, John, Jacob and Benjamin.

The soldier applied for pension in Monongalia County, in 1832, and received pension, but it was dropped later. There followed a long period of litigation, which at length resulted in arrearages being paid to the heirs of Peter Haught. Bounty land of 160 acres was also given to Haught. Particularly interesting are the statements of Samuel Minor, Joseph Tennant, and Captain John Lantz in his support. Other favorable affidavits were those of Solomon and Sarah Moore.

Joseph Tennant said: "My father, Richard Tennant, emigrated from Scotland with others in his 16th year to the colony of Virginia in 1755, and settled soon afterwards on the South Branch of the Potomac near Moorefield. He there became acquainted with the Haughts, who were Germans. He married the sister of Peter Haught in 1764 or 1765. Every man at that day learned the use of fire arms from necessity on account of the frequency of Indian atrocities, and were also taught a certain amount of military discipline. My father and Peter Haught, the latter not more than 16 or 18 years of age, were out in the Dunmore Campaign in 1774 under a Captain Summers in the division under General Lewis.

"In 1775, my father emigrated to Monongalia County and was so pleased with the country that he returned to the South Branch, and persuaded Peter, Tobias, and Henry Haught, brothers-in-law, to accompany him to Monongalia in 1776. Tobias and Henry, after the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, returned to the South Branch, enlisted in the Virginia State Line, and lost their lives in service. There was a requisition for men from 1778 to 1780 to serve against the Indians of the Northwest. My father and Peter Haught were among those who went out in 1780."

The above Richard Tennant died in 1822, aged 85.

HAWK, ISAAC (Ensign)

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23104 No. S. 9571

Born, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, August 13, 1759. At outbreak of Revolution resided in Hampshire County. In 1794, he moved to Bath County, now Pocahontas County, Virginia.

In Hampshire County, March 1, 1777, he enlisted for six months under Captain Moses Hutton, Lieutenant West Ward, and Ensign Andrew Heith. He marched from Cacapon across the Alleghenies to the Yough Glades, then to Fort Pitt, and thence to Wheeling where he was stationed under command of General Hand for the remainder of his service. He was fired upon by Indians and two companions, Jacob Ware and Jacob

Crow, were killed. He was discharged, September 1, 1777. October 8, 1782, he was commissioned Ensign in Captain George Bell's Company under Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Neville's Regiment of militia and served until November 10, 1782, when he received discharge from Colonel Neville. He was with the detachment which guarded Colonel Neville and party who were making the final survey of the Mason and Dixon line marking the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Supporting claims in his behalf filed by the Reverend George Brooks, John Gilliland, Philip and John Switzer, and Jacob Hawk.

HAWKINS, JEREMIAH

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 19923 No. W. 8885 and B. L. Wt. 51753

Served as private, 1778 and 1779, under Captain Thomas Dawson, Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment, under Colonel Daniel Brodhead and Colonel John Lee Gibson. Married, Georgetown, Baum County, Pennsylvania, 1811. Soldier applied for pension, Brooke County, Virginia, March 27, 1828, and certificate was issued. Soldier born in 1754, died December 10, 1836. Nancy Hawkins, widow, applied for pension, Hancock County, August 19, 1853, and later filed subsequent petitions. Certification was granted in her behalf. She was 83 years old in 1856. Bounty land warrant for 160 acres was also granted. Supporting affidavits were filed by Joshua Whims, Caleb Whims, and Milt Thompson.

HAWKINS, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12950 No. S. 6960

Born, Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 30, 1764. Enlisted in the fall of 1778 and served six months under Captain Robinson and Captain Galloway, Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Skillern, Colonel Lewis, and Generals McIntosh and Morgan. Was at siege and capture of Yorktown. Applied for pension, Mason County, Virginia, February 4, 1833, and certificate was issued, June 18, 1833. Supporting affidavits submitted by Andrew Waggener and Isaac Newman.

HAYHURST, BENJAMIN

The grave of Benjamin Hayhurst, commonly accepted as having been a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, is found in the Hayhurst Cemetery, Monongah, Marion County.

HAYMOND, EDWARD

Service—Pennsylvania-Virginia Va. No. 16925 No. S. 38009

Enlisted, August 26, 1776, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, in Captain John Wilson's Company, and marched up Allegheny River under Colonel McCoy against the Indians, then to Philadelphia. When Colonel Morgan's Rifle Regiment was formed, he joined and served one year. When his regiment was detached to Pittsburgh, he was ordered to join it, and served under Colonel Daniel Brodhead one year. Received his discharge from Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Bayard of said regiment, which discharge he sold ten years later for $15. His claim was supported in Greene County, Pennsylvania, by Gideon Long and Jeremiah Long, who stated they had served with him. Application for pension, November

23, 1818, Monongalia County, Virginia. Certificate was issued May 13, 1820.

HAYMOND, WILLIAM (Major)

William Haymond, born, 1740, died 1821, was an outstanding figure in the settlement of the Monongahela Valley. He was active in the French and Indian wars and attained the rank of major in the Revolution. He is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Marion County.

He was commissioned Captain of Monongalia County militia by Governor Patrick Henry, March 13, 1776; was in command of Prickett's Fort, Marion County, in 1777; selected, May, 1777, as one of the officials to administer oath to the male inhabitants of Monongalia County, over 16 years of age, renouncing allegiance to King George III, and swearing allegiance to the new government. He was commissioned major of militia by Governor Benjamin Harrison, November 12, 1781, with a detachment at Scott's Mills. He was sheriff of Monongalia County in 1783.

HAYNES (HANES), JACOB (Captain)

Served in the Revolutionary Army from the battle of Brandywine until the surrender of Cornwallis' Army at Yorktown. After the war, he had a tavern on the road to Alexandria.

HEATH, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16707 No. S. 10829

Born, 1758, Fort Pleasant, Hampshire County, Virginia. Enlisted in Hampshire County, 1778, and served until 1781, under Captain John Harness, Virginia Regiment, under Captain Dan Richardson and Colonel John Gibson. Applied for pension, May 21, 1833, which was issued the same year. Supporting claims were made by Dr. J. Richser, Peter Hutton, Jacob Yoakum, Isaac Van Meeter, and Jacob Hutton.

HEBB, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia, Cont. Va. No. 17851 No. S. 38022

Enlisted, Westmoreland County, Virginia, March 17, 1777, in the Third Regiment of Light Dragoons, which formed the lifeguards of General George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American Army. He served as a private three years under Captain Thom and Colonel Bayless, and was in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. He was honorably discharged by Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington at Bacon Bridge, South Carolina, March 19, 1780.

He applied for a pension, November 2, 1818, Preston County, Virginia, and pension certificate was issued, July 3, 1820. His wife was mentioned as being 63 years old in 1820; a son, Robert, was 20, and a second son, Reuben, 18 years old the same year. Supporting claims were filed by Henry Harriss, Charles Swan, and Robert Muse.

HECK, YOUST

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 5216 No. S. 38019

Enlisted, January 1, 1778, Berks County, Pennsylvania, under Captain Crist, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Walter Stewart. Fought at White Plains, Long Island, Iron Hill, Brandywine,

and Germantown. Applied for pension, Monongalia County, May 27, 1818. Certificate issued, January 7, 1819. Wife, aged 50, and children as follows: Youst, 21; Sarah, 19; George, 17; Rachel, 15; David, 14; Elizabeth, 12. Pension was later discontinued and there is no evidence of reinstatement.

HEDGES, SILAS (Colonel)

Born, Frederick County, Virginia, December 2, 1736. About 1770, removed to the Redstone region, and in 1773 settled on Buffalo Creek, Brooke County, Virginia, where he died at the family homestead, May 17, 1811. He was a cousin of Colonel David Shepherd, whom he succeeded as colonel of militia when Shepherd became lieutenant of Ohio County in 1778.

Hedges was in Dunmore's War; was on the Committee of Safety in 1775; was at the siege of Wheeling, 1777; and aided in burying the dead after Foreman's defeat. He was active throughout the Indian wars in enlisting and drilling the militia. He resigned his office in 1789 because of old age. His wife was Margaret, sister of Derrick Hoagland. Two of their sons were prominent in border spy and ranging service.

HENDERSON, JAMES (Lieutenant)

Brother of Colonel John Henderson. James did militia duty at the frontier forts while his older brother was with the Continental Army. James received large grants of land in Greenbrier County, from his father's estate, and became a militia officer.

HENDERSON, JOHN (Captain)

He was born about 1737 in Augusta County, Virginia, the son of James Henderson who served in the French and Indian War. In 1765, he married Anne Givens, sister of Mrs. Andrew Lewis, and a little later removed to the Greenbrier Valley, where he made a home not far from Lewisburg. He was a private in the troops of his brother-in-law, General Andrew Lewis, in the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774; then served as lieutenant under Captain Harbert, and became a captain of militia. He held the captaincy until December, 1776, when he resigned to become an officer in the company of Captain John or Daniel Gregory in Colonel Daniel Morgan's Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia Regiments. He left the army in April, 1779, became a justice of peace, and died in Greenbrier County in 1787.

HENDERSON, SAMPSON

Service—Virginia Va. No. 6994 No. W. 7339 and B. L. Wt. 39230

Enlisted, Fairfax County, Virginia, November, 1776, and served two years as private under Captain Thomas West, Tenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Edward Stephens. Fought at Monmouth and Savannah, Georgia. He was wounded in the latter engagement. Henderson married Elizabeth Grace Henderson, July, 1812, Hampshire County, Virginia. He died, July, 1820. His widow married Stephen Fuller, 1825, and who died, January 22, 1854. Pension certificates were issued, and also bounty land warrants

for 160 acres. Supporting affidavits to their pension claims were filed by Charles Broadwater, Jesse Fryer, and James Parsons.

HENRY, NICHOLAS

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 415 No. S. 5505

Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November, 1758, and enlisted in that county under Captains Outerholt, Holderbaum, and Aulderbrook in the Flying Camp Regiment under Colonel Grumble or Grubble. Fought at White Plains and Chestnut Hill. He was a substitute for Henry Cleaver, volunteering because he was exempt from conscription into military service on account of his age and his occupation as an employee in a grist mill. He was granted a pension while living in Morgan County, Virginia, 1832. Supporting claims were made for him by Peter Caw, Matthias Rizer, and Samuel Abernathy.

HENSHAW, WILLIAM (Captain)

William Henshaw, George Scott, and Thomas Heitt were elected lieutenants of a company of volunteers raised in Berkeley County, Virginia, by Colonel Hugh Stevenson under a resolution of Congress to serve one year in the Continental Army. This company reached Boston in 1775. On October 4, 1776, the unit was at Bergen Point, opposite New York. On November 12, these troops were engaged in three successive days in severe skirmishing at King's Bridge. The officers were rendered supernumerary by the reduction of the Virginia regiments from 15 to 11 by resolution of Congress.

Henshaw, born, March 16, 1736, was the son of Nicholas Henshaw and wife, Rebecca Smith, Philadelphia. He died April 9, 1799. On January 30, 1768, he was married to Agnes Ann Anderson, born, 1745, the daughter of William Anderson and Rachel, his wife, of "Anderson Bottom," Hampshire County. She died July 21, 1806. Their children were: Levi, 1769-1843; first wife, Nancy Davidson; second, Ann McConnell; Hiram, 1771-1845; married Mary McConnell; Adam Stephen, married Mary McConnell; Jonathan Seamon, married Elizabeth Stafford; Washington, married three times, his third wife, "Widow Robinson," moved to Tennessee; William Slaughter, 1784-1836, captain in the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., married Harriet Byron Lyle; Uriah, married Elizabeth McDonald; Nicholas, moved to Pennsylvania; Rachel, married Joseph Lemon; Rebecca, born 1780, married Major Lewis Moore in 1793 and lived in Kentucky; Rhumah, married Seth Duncan, Kentucky.

HENSON, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 4747 No. W. 3416 and B. L. Wt. 6450

Enlisted, Botetourt County, Virginia, 1776, and served two years as a private in the Seventh Virginia Regiment, Captain Thomas Posey's company, commanded by Colonel Eli McClenachan. He was with Colonel Morgan at Piscataway Meeting House and at Somerset. He was honorably discharged at Valley Forge, and delivered discharge to Colonel George Hancock to draw his pay but it was never returned.

Soldier was born in 1755 and died, February 9, 1834. He married Sivilly Duckwyler, who was born in 1765, in Greenbrier County, March

3, 1785. Henson received pension certificate in 1819 and his widow got pension in 1842. Bounty land warrant for 160 acres was also received. Supporting affidavits were filed by Jacob Price and Christopher Hedrick.

HEREFORD, JOHN (Adjutant)
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12831 No. W. 1425 and B. L. Wt. 28613

Born, Fairfax County, Virginia, February 3, 1758, and died, Mason County, May 13, 1846. His boyhood home was on the paternal estate of his great-grandfather on the Potomac River, who settled there after coming from Wales. Before he was sixteen years old, Hereford in 1774 was enrolled in a company in Leesburg that was being drilled in expectation of the coming war with England. In 1777, John enlisted as a sergeant in the Second Virginia Regiment under Lieutenant Gill, and marched under Marquis Calmus or Colms to Philadelphia where he was attached to Captain John Peyton Morrison's Company, and was in the Battle of Monmouth. In 1778-79, he enlisted for the war, obtained a substitute and received a discharge from Colonel Christian Febiger. He was then appointed commissary at Leesburg. When Cornwallis invaded Virginia, Hereford was adjutant of Colonel John Alexander's Regiment under Lafayette, and finally drove Cornwallis to Yorktown where he was captured. He continued as adjutant of Colonel Charles Dabney's Regiment and of Colonel West's Regiment under General Weedon.

Hereford first married Elizabeth Patterson, July 22, 1784, of Fairfax County, Virginia, the daughter of Irish parents. She was a first cousin of the beautiful, witty, and ambitious Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, who married Jerome Bonaparte, heir to the French throne. Their children were: Thomas Patterson, June 26, 1786; John Wesley, September 24, 1788; James Madison, June 12, 1790; William, May 26, 1794; James Henry, December 11, 1796.

Hereford's second wife was Sarah Maurey (or Mauzy), a descendant of Henry Maurey, a French Huguenot who fled to America from France in 1685 and settled in Fairfax County. They were married, April 8, 1804. Their children were: Warren Mercer, April 12, 1805; Robert, March 24, 1807; Elizabeth Ann, October 25, 1809; George Washington, June 27, 1811; Ann Elizabeth, November 24, 1814; Margaret Ann, September 19, 1817; Francis, December 14, 1818; Benjamin Franklin, January 24, 1820; Mary, April 23, 1823; Marquisette Lafayette, April 4, 1825; Ammon Barns, December 16, 1827 (named after Grandfather Barns).

Pensions were granted to the soldier and also to his widow in Mason County. There was also a land bounty grant of 160 acres. Supporting claims were made by Mrs. Jan McCabe, James Hamilton, Samuel Tillett, Elinor Tillett, a sister of Lieutenant Gill, Joseph Smith, Charles Clendenin, M. Stribling, Hugh Daigh, and Charles B. Waggoner. An interesting comment was the statement that Colonel Febiger, under whom Hereford served, had been in 39 military actions in Europe and in America.

HERIN, WILLIAM (Sergeant)
Service—Virginia Va. No. 6806 No. S. 8704

Enlisted, Culpeper County, Virginia, in December, 1776, and served

two years as private, corporal, and sergeant under Captain Benjamin Roberts in Virginia regiments commanded by Colonel George Rogers Clark and Major George Staughton. Also mentions Captain Mark Thomas, Lieutenant James Saunders, Colonel Crockett, and Ensign William Asher. Pension granted, Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1833. Supporting claims made by Peter Triplett and James Ballard. Soldier died in January, 1839, aged 76.

Book Reviews

THE SUN CLIMBS SLOW. By Julia Davis. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1942. Pp. 255. $2.50.

In a world where war clouds have blacked out the sunshine in the hearts of children and substituted hate and fear for the warmth of human affection, the light that comes with the dawn of an era when love is the law of the land and peace and security are assured to all does seem to come at a discouragingly slow pace.

Julia Davis, a native of Clarksburg, West Virginia, in her first novel, *The Sun Climbs Slow*, portrays concretely and movingly the sunless lives of two refugee children and their father, a Spanish patriot who fled from war torn Spain and came to America to find a home and security for his children. Uprooted from their native country by civil war, Marca and Xaim, made motherless by a bomb, are typical of the thousands of children that have been dislocated by war.

These children are realistically drawn. Their need of a country to love and someone to love them tugs at the heartstrings. They feared the sky. To them the moon meant a clear sky and bombs. Roads and wagons meant the coming of cannon and troops. The sound of thunder made them frigid and the wind was a hurricane from which they fled in terror.

In America, Jaime Aneto tried to find a home for his broken family. He was a man fighting to keep his children against a world determined to rob him of them. Theirs is the story of many families tossed like debris on the shore by the mad hurricane of war.

Jaime was a graduate of the Lycee and the University, a poet by profession, and had fought with the Loyalists in Spain. Now he is trapped and impotent in the face of it all and despaired. His children are eating the sour bread of charity. His poetry has frozen at its source.

Under the high sky of America these children learned to laugh again. Their natural childhood joys returned under the intelligent guidance and care of Jean Curtis, an American woman who found solace through the long months of waiting for news from her husband, a volunteer fighter in Spain. Her sympathy and understanding healed their psychological hurts, wounds that required attention far more than their physical needs. They learn to love America. They salute the flag, learn the language, collect pennies and bundles; gestures that put them in tune with the American spirit and give them a feeling of belonging.

The father goes to Mexico to try to establish a home for his family. He finds the beauty of Mexico mocking. The sad memories of Spain haunt him. He sees America taking his children from him. They had

found a home here and he decides that there is also a place for him in America and in the heart of Jean Curtis.

In this novel Miss Davis relates the story of a heart, broken by war slowly healed. The emotional element, so delicately interwoven with the story of the refugee children, is on a high plain. The pathos of war's effect upon the children of the world strikes a universal note.

The author does not moralize, but lets the concrete evidence indict the criminals responsible for warshocked children and broken homes. Her pages are filled with heartbreaking testimony of the hurts of humanity, yet free from sweet sentimentalism to which so many stories about children descend.

Miss Davis knows the children of many lands as she has proved in her other stories about children. She understands them and respects them as individuals. From the two Spanish children that she is caring for she has had the opportunity to observe at firsthand the psychological needs of dispossessed children.

Glimpses of the war in Spain are caught through forceful descriptive lines here and there in the pages. The reader is touched by the pathos of a child's first acquaintance with death as his mother falls at his side in the wide-open-eyed sleep of death. One of the most expertly drawn scenes is that in the opening paragraphs where this bewildered family walks down the gangplank in the dead cold of concrete and steel into an unfamiliar world amid a crowd of human flotsam with which they have nothing in common but misfortune.

It is a sad story but not depressing. The reader is left with the hope that the sun and stars will survive. What man has not created cannot altogether be destroyed. A better world will come. Love will survive, for love is life itself. The author believes, with Arthur Hugh Clough, that

"In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward look the land is bright."

Charleston, West Virginia — CLARA LYTLE

A HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA. By Millard K. Bushong. Charles Town: Jefferson Publishing Company, 1941. Pp. 438. $3.75.

That Millard Bushong's *History of Jefferson County* should be accepted by the history department of West Virginia University as a chore to be performed in pursuit of a doctor's degree was a recognition of the fact that no small portion of West Virginia history would be unmade by eliminating the achievements of the great men of Jefferson. Until 1941 county histories had been accepted only for the master's degrees. This recognition in a measure compensates for Dr. Ambler's scant references to Jefferson's history in *West Virginia, the Mountain State.*

As a consecutive chronology of events the history begins with the explorations of Louis Michel in 1707 and Baron de Graffenreid in 1712 and concludes with the census report for 1940.

Since the character of any book is largely determined by the source materials available, the author's meticulous study of local newspapers

of longest life-span, the *Virginia Free Press, Spirit of Jefferson* and Shepherdstown *Register*, is fully reflected. In the earlier days they gave little space to local news items. Much more could be learned of the culture of the county by a study of the advertisements they carried. No sharp line can be drawn to mark the change from news of the outside world to a fuller account of local affairs, but the transition was not well under way before the 1850's, though later volumes showed an increasing tendency to carry post-dated stores of earlier events and transactions. So, it is not surprising, considering the turbulence of the times and the availability of seventy volumes of *The War of the Rebellion., A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, to find a little more than a third of the main text of this history devoted to the period from John Brown's appearance at Harpers Ferry on July 3, 1859, through the War between the States, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States awarding Jefferson County to West Virginia on March 6, 1871.

From the time of the Revolution it has been the proud boast of Shepherdstown that she sent more soldiers to the war in proportion to her size than any other town in Virginia, and other sections of the county were not far behind. Before that time the "Rutherford Rangers" had gained a reputation for providing for the common defense in the French and Indian War. William Darke, later made a general as a reward for his services with St. Clair, served as a corporal in those Rangers. A list of Rutherford's men was available, but it was not included in the rolls of soldiers included in an appendix, doubtless because it would be well-nigh impossible to identify all the men whose homes were in what is now Jefferson County. However, Bushong's history does bring together a most complete list of the country's soldiery from 1775 through the World War, 1917-1918, with officer and company rosters for the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War between the States, and the Spanish-American War.

Other appendices give a roll of the Forty-Niners, and a list of county officers, Virginia assemblymen, and members of the West Virginia Legislature from 1801 to the present. School people have noted that as county officers School Superintendents were overlooked, though the main text mentions two of them, Joseph Barry in 1867 and William Lyne Wilson in 1871. The importance of their work and particularly the advanced ideas of the latter deserve more space.

Aside from a full account of the Charles Town Academy incorporated in 1797, there is practically no mention of educational efforts, in the way of private and pauper schools, before 1847, when Jefferson was one of the three counties now in West Virginia to set up a system of public education or free schools under permissive legislation by the Virginia Assembly.

Ampler treatment of churches and Sunday schools indicates that our churchmen have paid much more attention than have schoolmen to historical records. The richer the records the easier the task of a young native of the county who attempts to put its history in organized form

for a clientele whose elders, almost to a man, and especially to a woman, know their history and love it. Dr. Bushong has passed his test with them.

Their old favorite topics are included: Robert Harper settling at Harpers Ferry; Shepherdstown incorporated as Mecklenburg in 1762; Stephenson's "bee line" march to Cambridge in 1775; the Revolutionary generals, Gates and Lee and Stephen; James Rumsey's successful trials of his steamboat at Shepherdstown on December 3 and December 11, 1787; the first newspaper, The Potowmac Guardian by Nathaniel Willis in 1792; Dolly Madison's wedding at "Harewood" in 1794; the government armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry in 1796; Jefferson County formed in 1801; Charles Town established by Charles Washington in 1786, though Bushong thinks it might not have been till January 11, 1787; the duel of Peyton Smith and Joseph Holmes in 1809; the "Middleway Blues" and the mock funeral of Lafayette in 1834; the iron industry at Shannondale in 1839; the devastations of General David Hunter in burning the dwelling of his cousin, Andrew Hunter, in Charles Town, and "Fountain Rock" and "Bedford" at Shepherdstown in 1864; the first rural free delivery of mail in the United States on October 1, 1896.

To these Dr. Bushong has added many accounts not so well known among the elders generally, such as the organization of townships as they existed at different times; Captain Humphrey's men in action near Washington in 1814; the effect the coming of the C. and O. Canal and the railroads in the 1830's had on prices and communication; the part played by the county in national politics at the time of the war hawks in Madison's administration and during the ascendancy of the Whigs in the 1840's; schemes to "boom" Charles Town, Shepherdstown and even little Shenandoah Junction in the 1890's.

The history as a whole is mainly political, though not purely so. Yet one could wish to read more of social, economic and cultural features. One might ask about the work of craftsmen, particularly at Shepherdstown where so many artisans settled; about the early grist mills and oil mills; about the markets and fairs and ring tournaments; about the numerous artists and writers, the fame of many of them reaching far beyond their own county; about the labor and landlord relations such as are revealed in the Ferdinando Fairfax and Battaille Muse papers; even about the later orcharding and lime and stone and marl developments, though their inclusion might have made closing chapters look like mere "booster" material.

However, one is grateful to get the record straight in some forty-three biographies of former residents, each one of them prominent as a military man, lawyer, member of Congress, governor, judge, minister, writer, university president, professor or engineer. And the forty-one illustrations, some of them photographs or sketches of scenes made eighty or eighty-five years ago, give the book an added value.

Dr. Bushong very modestly asks the indulgence of his readers where errors have crept in. The practiced reader of history often tries to trace back an error to its first appearance among books. Dr. Bushong would not want the Impartial Observer published at Shepherdstown in 1797

perpetuated as the "Imperial" Observer as his printer made it. Equally unfortunate would be a repetition of the statement that Frank R. Stockton died at "Claymont Court" near Charles Town rather than in Washington, D. C., or that Benjamin Franklin rather than William Bingham was the first president of the Rumseian Society, though the latter error has appeared in several writings. Then it is too bad that Danske Dandridge's *Historic Shepherdstown* was unable to root out the credence given to a somewhat earlier writer's theory or surmise that Shepherdstown was once called New Mecklenburg, when there is no evidence to support it. Altogether, Bushong's history is accepted as unusually free from error and finds a place on the bookshelves of the county's discriminating collectors of historical writing.

Shepherdstown, West Virginia A. D. KENAMOND

WEST VIRGINIA, A GUIDE TO THE MOUNTAIN STATE. West Virginia Writers' Project. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. 559. $2.75.

Here is a book that West Virginians can be justly proud of. The individuals responsible for producing this book have made a notable contribution. Those outside the state who are fortunate enough to have a copy will find it an invaluable guide in their effort to better understand the "Mountain State"; and it will also be, to them, an invaluable guide when they travel through the state. It will serve as an inspiration to West Virginians to travel more widely in their own state and learn more intimately the people, places, and events so well described in this book.

The eyes of the stranger will greedily absorb the "General Information" given in the early pages of the book—information about railroads, highways, bus lines, air lines, traffic regulations, road maps, information bureaus, state police service, accommodations, climate, poisonous plants and reptiles, plant regulations, fishing, hunting, hiking, riding, golfing, tennis, state monuments and state forests. With equal interest he will read about the state parks which are also described in the early pages.

The main part of the book is divided into four parts, namely, "The General Background," "Cities," "Tours," and "Appendices." This is a happy division of the material found in the book. The reader wanting to know more about any land and its people will be interested first in its geography, natural resources, history, soil, industries, religion, and folklore. All this, and more, is well set forth in the "General Background." Seventeen headings are used to cover this general background and, naturally, space is somewhat limited for each heading but the treatment is adequate. For example, only thirty pages are devoted to the history of the state; yet within these thirty pages is the authentic historical material, so carefully and logically arranged that the reader gets a comprehensive picture.

In part II, "Cities," not all of the cities of the state are described. Some gentle reader may wonder why his native town does not appear. We must remember, however, that small but historically important towns

have their place in the sun. The authors remembered this. Some may also differ about the points of emphasis in the description of the several cities. A pattern was used covering the history of each city and the points of interest and, also, the points of interest in environs. I feel that this was a fair and adequate approach.

In the "Tours," part III, we have the special help for the traveler. Here is set forth the names of the towns and cities he will meet, the kind of highway, historical facts, the life, manners and occupations of the people. Twenty-three tours are thus described. Traveler, you may have your choice. There is a wealth of interest and scenic beauty in any one of them.

Finally, I should not fail to mention the many full-page illustrations. They include scenic spots, history, industry, agriculture, scenes in cities and towns, mining communities, country folk, highways and byways. These prints, in themselves, would tell an interesting story about the state.

Montgomery, West Virginia D. B. KRAYBILL

BLUE RIDGE COUNTRY. By Jean Thomas. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, c 1942. Pp. 338. $3.00.

Jean Thomas is well known through her writings of Kentucky and its singin', fiddlin' and ballad makin'. The Blue Ridge Country, she says, includes all of West Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Miss Thomas has begun logically with a description of the country and its people. No important phases have been omitted. Feuds, products of the soil, traditions, religious customs, legends and singing are vividly described. The country is described as it was in the days of Arthur and Needham and as it is today. The people are portrayed as mountain people have been since the days of Daniel Boone and as they still are in the more remote sections. The last section called "Reclaiming the Wilderness" paints the people and this part of the nation with so much real appreciation and with such an optimistic outlook for future development that the most loyal and enthusiastic natives must be fully satisfied.

The book is interesting from the first page to the last. It contains many quotations from mountain people which have real charm. "Bounden duty," "fitten place," "haynts," "take the night," and "a soon start" are familiar to us. The writer, even when not quoting, has chosen words and groups of words rarely used by modern writers as "funeralizing" and "How lovely fair the bride looked." She writes with a directness and simplicity which reveal her love for the mountains and mountain people with a poetic grace.

One of the most fascinating divisions is called "Singing on the Mountain." Its thirty-seven pages is made up almost entirely by the words of songs of native writers. Three of these are by Jilson Setters, the Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow, who can neither read nor write, yet who has composed more than one hundred ballads, some of

which Dr. Kittredge declared will live as classics. One by John W. Preble, Jr., called *Mountain Woman* begins:

" 'Tain't no use a-sittin' here
And peerin' at the sun,
A-wishin' I had purty things,
Afore my work is done."

and ends:

"I'll dream me a wish fer a shiney new hoe,
And some dishes, an ax and a saw:
And a calico shroud with a ribbon and bow
And a new houn' dawg fer Paw."

Miss Thomas has traveled from state to state of the Blue Ridge Country and is so well acquainted with the people that even familiar phrases assume a new and intimate aspect for the reader. Jean Thomas lived for a number of years on Levisa Fork, Tug Fork and Main Island Creek where her neighbors and best friends were the Hatfields, and strangely enough, the McCoys. She has quoted from Devil Anse Hatfield, his wife, Aunt Levicy and Uncle Dyke Garrett and his wife, Miss Sally as well as from the others from each of the states of the Blue Ridge Country. The book, one of a series called American Folkways edited by Erskine Caldwell, will, one believes, become a vital contribution to history.

East Bank, West Virginia MRS. JAMES E. MARONEY

State History as Featured by the Press

MAGAZINES:

National Historical Magazine (June, 1942), *Writers of the American Revolution*, by Pattie Ellicott.

Mississippi Valley Historical Review (June, 1942), *The German Element and the Issues of the Civil War*, by Andreas Dorpalen; *Andrew Jackson's Birthplace*, by Archibald Henderson and James W. Patton.

American Motorist (June, 1942), *Know Your West Virginia*, by Bruce Crawford.

Journal of Southern History (August, 1942), *Christopher G. Memminger's Mission to Virginia, 1860*, by Ollinger Crenshaw.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine (July, 1942), *John Abercromby and the Virginia Governorship in 1757*, by Charles F. Mullett; *John Tyler, Stalwart Son of Old Virginia*, by Judge Blake C. Cook.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (July, 1942), *Some New Thoughts Concerning the Earliest Settlements on the Eastern Shore of Virginia*, by Anna Floyd Upshur and Ralph T. Whitelaw; *Some Sidelights on Early Virginia Coal Mining*, by Howard N. Eavenson; *The Rose Hill School, 1862-1872*, by William D. Hoyt, Jr.

West Virginia Review (July, 1942), *Home of Cheer in the Hills*, by Emily Olmstead.

Papers of the Albermarle County Historical Society (Vol. 2, 1941-1942), *Charlottesville in 1875*, by W. W. Waddell.

NEWSPAPERS:

Beckley Post-Herald, *Cuban Government Unveils Bronze Plaque Commemorating Andrew S. Rowan*, May 22.

Braxton Democrat (Sutton), *"One-Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence," Historical Oration by G. F. Taylor Delivered in Sutton, July 4, 1876,"* reprint from *Mountaineer* of July 21, 1876, contributed by C. M. Byrne, July 2; *Braxton County History Completed*, July 9.

Charleston Gazette, *West Virginian Who Carried Message to Garcia Honored by Cubans*, May 21.

CLARKSBURG EXPONENT, *Harvey W. Harmer Relates Randolph Academy History; Established by Act of General Assembly, December 31, 1787*, May 31; *Smith Run M. E. Church Will Observe 110th Anniversary; Founded in 1832* (list of charter members), May 31; *Salem Church 150 Years Old; History of City, Church Dates Back to Days of Covered Wagon*, August 23.

DOMINION NEWS (Morgantown), *Judge Minter L. Wilson Authors "Patriot Truth,"* June 15; *Monongalia Area First Belonged to People of France* (from diary of Jacob Horn, dated August 24, 1751), July 15.

FAIRMONT TIMES, *Sketch of Doolittle* [General Jimmy] *Family*, May 29; *John Neason Cunningham Prepares Genealogical History of Cunningham, Arnett, King, Meredith, Crum, Brown, Crow and Stewart Families*, June 2; *List of Forts in Marion County Section in Indian Times*, June 10 (the above are from Column by E. E. Meredith); *Family Sketch of A. J. Gaskins, Born 1834*, July 7; *Lieutenant-Commander Frederick B. Warder of Grafton First West Virginian in World War II Honored by Navy for Heroism*, July 19.

HAMPSHIRE REVIEW (Romney), *Home and Grist Mill Built by Sam Barker at Antioch, Mineral County, in Early 1800's Still Standing and in Use*, May 6, 1942.

NEW HAVEN NEWS, *Franklin Community History Dates Back to Year of 1772*, August 5.

PARKERSBURG NEWS, *Theodore Boyd Writer of Early Historical Events*, May 17; *Early Families in West Virginia: Colonel Benjamin Wilson, Davisson, Colonel George Alderson, Dating Back to 1747*, May 24; *First Blood Spilled in Labor Mix-Up in 1894, Reported by George Summers for* CHARLESTON JOURNAL, May 31; *Cook Family Sketch*, June 21; *Recollection of Old Ferry Boat "Nina Paden"—Round Trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati Took Four Weeks in 1794*, August 9 (all the above are by Cordelia Moellendick); *St. Marys Becomes County Seat of Pleasants*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther; *Biography of Four Local Doctors Listed in Book Written by Mrs. Ralph Hagshead of Montgomery*, July 19; *Unusual Old Mills Once Found in this Area, 1880*, by Susan Minnick, August 9.

PENDLETON TIMES (Franklin), *Antioch Grist and Woolen Mill Built 153 Years Ago Known Throughout Alleghenies*, by Lenora Wood, from MINERAL COUNTY HISTORY, May 15.

PIEDMONT HERALD, *Piedmont's Oldest Hotels Described in County History*, July 2.

PLEASANTS COUNTY LEADER (St. Marys), *Steamboats on the Ohio*, August 14; *Wagner Family in America Since 1737*, August 14 (both by Susan Minnick).

HERALD-DISPATCH (Huntington), *Home of Late Colonel Peter Buffington First Mayor of Huntington To Be Razed*, June 2; *Zotha Dean Rams-*

dell, Member of Eli Thayer's Colonists Who Founded Ceredo in 1850's, First Ceredo Man To Volunteer for Union Army Service (from *Your Friend and Mine* Column by Wiatt Smith), August 12.

MARTINSBURG NEWS, *A Rental for the Town of Martinsburg for the Year 1790*, July 2; *Martinsburg in 1790*, August 10 (from *Know Your Martinsburg*, a serial, by F. B. Voegele).

MONROE WATCHMAN (Union), *Monroe County Historical Society Grows; Enrollment Now 86*, May 14.

MOOREFIELD EXAMINER, *Historic, Legendary and Scenic Descriptions of Places of Interest in Hardy County and Surroundings: Dyers Cave, Wolf's Den, Heckle Town* (from *Old Timer Column*), April 15; *Joseph C. Blakemore Writes of Life While Resident of Moorefield, 1876-1877* (from *Old Timer Column*), July 1.

MOUNDSVILLE ECHO, *Remains of Famous Indian Fighter, Lewis Wetzel, To Be Interred with Military Honors in McCreary Cemetery*, August 3.

MOUNTAINEER (Ripley), *The Samuel Williamson Family*, May 20, 29; June 5, 19; *The Lewis Family*, June 26; July 10, 18, 25, 31; August 7, 14; *Facts Relating to Trial and Execution of Charles Greene in 1850*, August 21 (all from EARLY PIONEER DAYS IN JACKSON COUNTY, a serial by Tommie Sewell).

POCAHONTAS TIMES (Marlinton), *West Virginia, A Guide to the Mountain State*, a review by Jack Preble, May 14.

TIMES WEST VIRGINIAN (Fairmont), *Organization of Marion County Told by Judge Frank C. Haymond*, May 10.

RANDOLPH ENTERPRISE (Elkins), *Historic Beverly Birthplace and Home for 26 Years of* ENTERPRISE *Founded 68 Years Ago, May 21, 1874 and Moved to Elkins in 1900*, by Herman G. Johnson, May 21.

WESTON DEMOCRAT, *Weston's "Bailey House" Known by Travelers from Coast to Coast*, by Matt Holt, May 22; *Smith Run M. E. Church Will Observe 110th Anniversary—Father of Several Lewis County Churches, Founded in 1832*, June 5.

WETZEL DEMOCRAT (New Martinsville), *History of the 4-H Club Movement in West Virginia*, a thesis by Archie Church of Hundred, May 14.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, *Origin of Decoration Day and Pierpont Family Connection Therewith, by Ethel Clark Lewis*, May 29; *Graysville School, Century Old, Located in Historic Marshall County Area*, July 24; *Colonel George Rogers Clark Made His First Survey West of Allegheny Mountains*, by C. B. Allman, August 11.

WHEELING NEWS REGISTER, *Models in Frontier Travel—Galleys Tell Story of River Development*, June 14; *Model of Rumsey's Steamship Constructed by the Reverend Alpers Kermit Fisher Given to Oglebay*, July 26.

WILLIAMSON DAILY NEWS, *"John Henry," Famous Folk Ballad, Had Origin in this State*, July 14.

WIRT COUNTY JOURNAL (Elizabeth), *The Pribble Family and Newark Community*, May 8; *The Conrad Family*, May 15, 22, 29; June 5; *The Thomas Family*, May 29; *The Roberts Family*, June 12, 19, 26; *The Roberts Family of Hughes River*, July 3; *Benjamin Roberts Family of Mingo Bottom*, July 24, 31; August 7; *Buckner Family—Juror at Aaron Burr Trial*, August 14, 21 (all from PIONEER HISTORY OF WIRT COUNTY, a serial by Tommie Sewell).

Recent Accessions to the State Department of Archives and History

Compiled by NANCY WILSON, *Librarian*

FOOTNER, HULBERT. *Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore*, il. by Louis Ruyl. New York, Appleton-Century, 1942. 331 p.

As a whole, Mr. Footner's book deals, in an eminently readable and penetrating way, with all the factors that make up the Free State of Maryland. The twenty-eight striking full page drawings by Louis Ruyl complement the excellent writing. Not a history, not exclusively a delving into the antique, but a personal glimpse of Maryland with its antiquities and modernities is Footner's accomplishment in this book.

PEATTIE, DONALD CULROSS. *Forward the Nation.* New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, c 1942. 281 p.

The action of *Forward the Nation* is the actual experience of the Lewis and Clark expedition up the Missouri. We follow the party and their guide, the Indian girl Saeagawea, over the Continental Divide to the Pacific and back again, a journey of nearly three years. Mr. Peattie makes no claim to have written a history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, nor a biography of Saeagawea, yet nowhere are the facts distorted.

SCOTT, MARY WINGFIELD. *Houses of Old Richmond.* Richmond, Virginia, Valentine Museum, 1941. 332 p.

Since Lancaster's *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches* appeared in 1915, the publication of books about Virginia houses has continued apace. Richmond has never had its fair share in these architectural works. Mary Wingfield Scott's *Houses of Old Richmond* illustrates how the waves of building in Richmond reflect fluctuations of prosperity and depression, and how the houses reflect the taste of the people, as well as establishing Richmond's place in the architectural story of the state.

DABNEY, VIRGINIUS. *Below the Potomac; A Book About the New South.* New York and London, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1942. 332 p.

"The new South," Virginius Dabney writes, "is a perennial subject of vehement debate on both sides of the Potomac, but the misunderstandings concerning it remain." Questions which are asked by both Northerner and Southerner are discussed: Southern politics, the effects of the recent political purge, the enthusiasm for the New Deal, the poll tax, the

question of civil liberties, the South's colleges and universities, the position of the Negro, and a host of other topics are discussed by Mr. Dabney in this book.

SPURLIN, PAUL MERRILL. *Montesquieu in America, 1760-1801.* [Baton Rouge] Louisiana State University Press, 1940. 302 p.

Today, a century and a half after the founding of the American Republic, scholars and critics still disagree as to the place occupied by Montesquieu in American thought of the eighteenth century. Through a new approach, Mr. Spurlin provides a basis for a critical evaluation of Montesquieu's influence by determining the extent of his acquaintance among the Founding Fathers and thinking Americans generally.

WILSON, FORREST. *Crusader in Crinoline, the Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe.* Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, c 1941. 706 p.

When Lyman Beecher one day in 1811 called on his old friend Judge Reeve to tell him of the birth of his latest child, neither of these leading Federalists could have dreamed that this tiny girl would one day preach a world-reaching sermon. The tumultous life of the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is portrayed against the crowded screen of her times in this new biography of her.

JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. *Literary Haunts and Personalities of Old Frankfort, 1791-1941.* Frankfort, Kentucky, The Kentucky Historical Society, c 1941. 130 p.

The literary history of Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky, during the past century and a half, is presented in a comprehensive narrative form in Mr. Jillson's book. Every writer of any merit who has written a book or pamphlet of importance and has been a resident of Frankfort is included. No effort has been made to analyze the changing pattern of writing since the field is obviously much too limited.

DAVIDSON, PHILIP. *Propaganda and the American Revolution, 1763-1783.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, c 1941. 460 p.

Propaganda was a well-forged weapon long before the twentieth century. George Washington had no radio—but he had Ben Franklin, Sam Adams, and Tom Paine. Through pamphlet, newspaper, almanac, broadside, and sermon a small group of determined men convinced the American colonists that they wanted a Revolution. To an extent that will disillusion the American schoolboy, Professor Davidson shows that indignation against George III was not spontaneous but manufactured by the few and conveyed to the many. To marshall the opinion of thirteen sprawling colonies, to screw their courage to the sticking point, was an almost impossible task. The ingenuity of the men who did it and the tools they used make up the substance of this book.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHE COLTON. *Clara Barton, Daughter of Destiny.* New York, J. B. Lippincott, c 1941. 468 p.

Out of a secret closet of an old house fell the priceless diaries and journals which made possible this new biography of the founder of the

American Red Cross. These diaries are now in the Library of Congress and cannot be used by anyone else until 1950; hence this is the most authoritative volume yet published on a woman about whom there has been much speculation and little known fact. Clara Barton's indomitable spirit marches through the pages of this scholarly work, an inspiration to humanitarians in these troubled times.

LANGSTAFF, JOHN BRETT. *Doctor Bard of Hyde Park* . . . New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, c 1942. 365 p.

Little has been written of this distinguished eighteenth century physician. Yet he was one of the most important figures in post-revolutionary New York and his life was full of color and interest. He launched the first medical school in New York City—attached to King's College, later Columbia University—started New York Hospital, and saved George Washington's life, during the years when the Nation's Capitol was still in New York City, 1789-1791, and his contacts led him into every activity of his time, social, cultural, and political.

BARROWS, CHESTER L. *William M. Evarts, Lawyer, Diplomat, Statesman.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, c. 1941. 587 p.

The reputation of a lawyer is ephemeral. His fame is temporary and dies with the juries he addresses. The court record gives abundant space to the judge's decision, but little to the lawyer. So it happens that the best legal minds are little known or remembered. The purpose of Barrow's word is to depict William M. Evarts primarily as a lawyer and an advocate. A "thick and thin" party man, "first and last a lawyer," defender of Andrew Johnson against impeachment charges, defender of Henry Ward Beecher against the charge of adultery . . . To read the life of William M. Evarts against the background of his time, is to review with fresh insight an important segment of the nation's history.

ALEXANDER, HOLMES. *Selina.* New York, Harper and Brothers, c 1942. 339 p.

AYER, N. W. AND SONS. *Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals.* Philadelphia, Ayer and Sons, c 1942. 1375 p.

BARROWS, CHESTER L. *William M. Evarts, Lawyer, Diplomat, Statesman.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, c 1941. 587 p.

CHINARD, GILBERT. *George Washington as the French Knew Him.* Princeton, Princeton University Press, c 1940. 161 p.

DABNEY, VIRGINIUS. *Below the Potomac.* New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1942. 332 p.

DAVIDSON, PHILIP. *Propaganda and the American Revolution, 1763-1783.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, c 1941. 460 p.

DILLON, CONLEY HALL. *International Labor Conventions.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, c 1942. 271 p.

FOOTNER, HULBERT. *Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore.* New York, Appleton-Century, c 1942. 331 p.

HOLBROOK, STEWART H. *Ethan Allen.* New York, Macmillan, c 1940. 203 p.

HOWARD, JOHN TASKER. *Our American Music.* New York, Crowell Publishing Company, c 1939. 748 p.

JAMESON, J. FRANKLIN. *The American Revolution Considered as a Social Movement.* Princeton, Princeton University Press, c 1940. 100 p.

JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. *Literary Haunts and Personalities of Old Frankfort, 1791-1941.* Frankfort, Kentucky, Kentucky Historical Society, c 1941. 130 p.

LANGSTAFF, J. BRETT. *Doctor Bard of Hyde Park.* New York, Dutton and Company, c 1942. 365 p.

MORGAN, J. MCDOWELL. *Military Medals and Insignia of the United States.* Glendale, Griffin-Patterson, c 1941. 148 p.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. *Analyses of West Virginia Coals.* Washington, United States Government Printing Office, c 1942. 341 p.

VIRKUS, FRED A., ed. *Compendium of American Genealogy.* Chicago, Institute of American Genealogy, c 1942. Vol. 7.

WILDES, HARRY *E. Anthony Wayne. . .* New York, Harcourt, c 1941. 514 p.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHE COLTON. *Clara Barton, Daughter of Destiny.* Philadelphia, J. P. Lippincott, c 1941. 468 p.

WILSON, FORREST. *Crusader in Crinoline, the Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe.* Philadelphia, J. P. Lippincott, c 1941, 706 p.

Contributors

HARVEY M. RICE, member of the Department of History, Ohio State University. For biographical sketch see Volume I, page 250.

THOMPSON H. LEWIS, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is best known to readers of *West Virginia History* as the author of *George Washington from 1732 to 1939*, a book which he wrote to commemorate the "One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Washington's Election as President," and which was reviewed by Raymond V. Martin in the October 1941 issue.

CHARLES H. AMBLER, head of the Department of History, West Virginia University and president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. For biographical sketch see Volume II, page 93.

BRUCE CRAWFORD is a native of Norton, Virginia. When a child his family moved to Lansing, Fayette County, West Virginia. He received his education in the public schools of that county and in the West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Mr. Crawford is one of the state's leading journalists, and has contributed numerous articles to metropolitan dailies and to scholarly journals. His articles have appeared in the *Outlook and Independent*, *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, *Southern Literary Messenger*, *Nation*, *New Republic*, and *The New York Times Magazine*. In 1934 he was co-authur of CULTURE IN THE SOUTH, published by the University of North Carolina Press. For a number of years Mr. Crawford was editor of Crawford's *Weekly* at Norton, and for three years, of the *Sunset News*, Bluefield, West Virginia, which position he resigned to become state supervisor of the West Virginia Writers' Project with headquarters at Charleston. In this capacity he supervised and directed the writing and publishing of WEST VIRGINIA, A GUIDE TO THE MOUNTAIN STATE.

In 1940 Mr. Crawford severed his relations with the West Virginia Writers' Project to become secretary of the West Virginia Publicity Commission, the post which he now holds. As secretary of the Publicity Commission, Mr. Crawford has set for himself the important task of selling West Virginia to its own people and to the Nation—not only its scenic and historic values, but also its industrial, agricultural, educational and recreational advantages.

CLARA LYTLE of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is assistant editor of the *West Virginia School Journal*. Prior to joining the *School Journal* staff, she was head of the Department of English of the Grafton and Fairmont High Schools, taught English in Parkersburg High School and West Virginia University. While in Morgantown she contributed a drama review column to the *Dominion News*, wrote and produced *A Historical*

Pageant of West Virginia University, and numerous campus skits.

She has an A. B. degree from West Virginia University and an M. A. from Columbia, and has spent three summers in travel abroad.

Miss Lytle is an active member of several state and local organizations in which she has held important offices. She was state secretary of the American Association of University Women, state education chairman of the Business and Professional Women's Club, has served as publicity chairman and legislative chairman of the local branch of both the Charleston A. A. U. W. and of the B. and P. W. Club, and as president of the Alumnae Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma in Morgantown and in Charleston, and was delegate to the national convention of Kappa Kappa Gamma in Hot Springs, Virginia, and the Business and Professional Women's Convention in Richmond.

A. D. KENAMOND, dean of Shepherd College and a second vice president of the West Virginia Historical Society. For biographical sketch, see Volume I, page 81.

D. B. KRAYBILL, dean of West Virginia Institute of Technology and a second vice president of the West Virginia Historical Society. For biographical sketch see Volume I, page 250.

MRS. JAMES E. MARONEY, formerly Margaret Dobson, was born and reared in Illinois. She was graduated from Illinois State Normal University and Columbia College of Expression. She first came to West Virginia to teach physical education and expression at Glenville State Normal. In 1928 she left Glenville. After two years study at Northwestern University's School of Speech where she was granted a B. S. and M. S. degree, she returned to Glenville State Teacher's College as instructor of speech. She retained this position until her marriage in 1937. For four years she has taught in the Kanawha County Elementary Schools.

Editor's Page

With this issue we are beginning a new volume of West Virginia History. The material which has been published in this magazine has been for the most part unsolicited. It has been the free will offerings of the historians and other educators of our state who have taken seriously the purpose of the West Virginia Historical Society to preserve and record all history pertaining to our state, both past and present.

In this day and age when men seemingly live for the monetary gain they derive from their labors, asking ever higher and higher pay for any effort put forth, it is indeed heartening to know that there are men and women throughout our nation who are willing to give the results of countless hours of painstaking research and tedious labor in order that their fellowmen might become better educated, and, therefore, better American citizens.

It is with the deepest appreciation of the contributors to this magazine that we begin a new volume of West Virginia History. To those who have contributed, our heartiest thanks; to those who will contribute in the future, a hearty welcome to our ranks. Send in your contributions. You will receive no money for your labor; but you will have the satisfaction of having done your bit to further the most worthwhile of all human endeavors: the education of your fellowmen. Only an educated people is a free people.

Pages 75-76 omitted in numbering.